THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1860–61.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1860-61.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In conformity with the provisions of the Statutes of Queen's College, Cork, and of the Colleges Act of Parliament, I beg leave to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of that College, and of the condition of its several departments, during the past Academic Year, 1860-61.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Matriculation Examinations were held in the usual manner at the opening of the Session, and on the occasions subsequently appointed by the College Council. The regulations for those and other College Examinations will be found detailed in the Prospectus for the Session annexed, forming Appendix A.

At the close of those Examinations, 72 new Students were admitted as Matriculated Students of the First Year's class, in addition to 16 Students who had previously matriculated, but who were disqualified from proceeding to the studies of the senior classes by not having been promoted by the College Council at the close of the preceding Session, or from other causes, and were, consequently, obliged to resume the studies of the First Year's class. The total number of Matriculated Students in the First Year's class for the Session of 1860-61 was, therefore, 88.

Besides those 88, there were entered to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 85 Students who had passed the Sessional Examinations at the close of the previous Academic Year, as required in their several Faculties or Departments. The total number of Matriculated Students attending Queen's College, Cork, for the Academic Year 1860-61 was, therefore, 173.

In addition to those 173 Matriculated Students, 30 Non-Matriculated Students entered to attend the Lectures of special Professors. The total number of Students attending the College during the Session 1860–61 was, therefore, 203.

The following table exhibits the collegiate standing of the above Students, and will enable those numbers to be compared with the returns of preceding years:—

Courses of Study in order of Collegiate standing.	Session 1859–60.	Session 1860–61.
Matriculated Students—Course of First Year,	70	88
Matriculated Students—Course of Second Year,	40	37
Matriculated Students—Course of Third Year,	17	21
Matriculated Students—Course of Fourth Year,	9	12
Matriculated Students—Special Courses not for University Degrees,	8	15
Total number of Matriculated Students,	144	173
Non-Matriculated Students,	27	30
Total number of Students,	171	203

With regard to the several Faculties and Courses of study for Degrees or Diplomas, the Students attending Queen's College, Cork, in the Academic Session 1860–61, were classified as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	67	2	69
In the Faculty of Law,	8	2	10
In the Faculty of Medicine,	81	25	106
In the Course of Engineering,	28	1	29
In the Course of Agriculture,	1	2	3
Total,	185	32	217

The numbers here given (185 and 32) exceed that previously given for the Matriculated Students by 12, and for the Non-Matriculated by 2, which arises from the fact that so many Students attended in more than one Faculty or Course, and are hence counted more than once in the 185 and the 32. The precise numbers so duplicated were:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.
Attending Arts and Medicine,	5	–
Attending Arts and Law,	5	1
Attending Arts and Engineering,	1	–
Attending Engineering and Agriculture,	1	1
Total,	12	2

The respective ages of Matriculated Students are given in the following tables, arranged, 1st, as regards College standing, and 2nd, as regards the Faculties or Courses attended:—

TABLE OF AGES BY STANDING.

CLASSES.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Total.
1st Year's,	1	13	19	23	13	13	6	–	88
2nd Year's,	–	8	1	3	8	6	7	9	37
3rd Year's,	–	–	–	3	3	5	3	7	21
4th Year's,	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	6	12
Special,	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	9	15
Totals,	1	16	21	31	27	27	18	31	173

TABLE OF AGES BY FACULTIES.

FACULTIES.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Total.
Arts, . . .	1	7	14	20	10	7	6	2	67
Medicine, . .	–	5	5	9	12	16	11	23	81
Law, . . .	–	..	1	3	–	–	–	4	8
Engineering, .	..	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	28
Agriculture, .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Totals, . .	5	14	21	31	25	28	21	32	185

Including the 12 duplicates as above.

The ages of the 72 Students who entered Queen's College, Cork, for the first time, in the Session, 1860-61, were as follows:—

14 Years, .	1	18 Years, .	13	21 Years, .	–
15 Years, .	12	19 Years, .	9		
16 Years, .	16	20 Years, .	4	Total, .	72
17 Years, .	17				

And the average age at entrance was 17. No record is kept of the ages of Non-Matriculated Students.

Of the 173 Matriculated Students, 4 interrupted their studies before the termination of the Session.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND SESSIONAL PROMOTION OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

The several Examinations for Scholarships and for Sessional promotion were held as prescribed by the College Council, and the following awards were made:—

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, 6 were awarded.

Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, 23 were awarded.

The 2 Senior and the 6 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Medicine were all awarded.

The Senior Scholarship and the 3 Junior Scholarships in the Faculty of Law were all awarded.

The 2 Junior Scholarships in the Course of Engineering were both awarded.

No Scholarship was awarded in the Course of Agriculture.

Those Examinations were conducted principally by printed Papers, but in some cases, in part also, *vivâ voce*. The subjects of Examination are described in the Prospectus for the Session forming Appendix A, and a selection of the principal Examination Papers are annexed, forming Appendix B.

At the Examinations for Class Promotions and Prizes held at the close of the Session, the following were the results:—

In the Faculty of Arts, of 41 Students of the first year, 20 were promoted to second year's rank.

Of 9 Students of the second year, 6 were promoted to third year's rank.

Of 8 Students of the third year, 7 were promoted to the fourth year's rank, and recommended for Examination for the Degree of A.B.

Of 7 Students of the fourth year, all were recommended to be examined for the Degree of A.M.

In the departments of Engineering and Agriculture, of 16 Students of the first year, 10 were promoted to second year's rank.

Of 13 Students of the second year, two were recommended for Examination for the Diploma of Civil Engineering, and one was promoted to third year's rank under the new University Regulations.

In the Faculty of Law, of 8 Students, 4 were promoted to their Senior Classes respectively.

No collegiate promotion takes place in the Faculty of Medicine, such Students only being examined as present themselves to compete for Prizes or Scholarships; neither are those Students examined who attend only special classes. The general result of the Sessional Examinations may be given in the following table:—

	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts, . . .	40	25	65
In the Faculty of Law, . . .	4	4	8
In the Course of Engineering, . In the Course of Agriculture, .	11	18	29
In the Faculty of Medicine, where no promotion takes place, . .			81
Attending Special Courses, ...			2
Total, ...			185

The proportion of Students promoted may be considered satisfactory, when the standard of attainment required by the Examining Professors and by the College Council is considered. Prizes were awarded to those Students who showed the highest proficiency in their several subjects of Examination. A selection of the Papers of Questions given will be found forming Appendix C, and a list of the Students on whom Sessional Prizes were conferred, is given in Appendix D.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The special subjects of the courses of instruction given by the several Professors, the number of Students attending each class, and the number of Lectures delivered by each Professor, will be found in the following table:—

Subjects of Course.	Number of Lectures weekly.	Number of Lectures in Course.	Number of Students attending.
Greek Language, . . .	10	222	48
Latin Language, . . .	9	183	52
English Language, . . .	3	26	39
English Literature, . . .	3	94	8
French Language, . . .	9	160	95
Italian Language, . . .	1	20	10
Celtic Languages, . . .	3	65	2
Mathematics, ...	9	187	68
Natural Philosophy, . . .	12	230	73
Chemistry, ...	3	70	56
Practical Chemistry, . . .	4	45	28
Natural History, . . .	3	63	30
Geology and Mineralogy, . .	–	–	–
Logics, ...	3	28	9
Metaphysics, ...	3	56	3

Subjects of Course.	Number of Lectures weekly.	Number of Lectures in Course.	Number of Students attending.
Civil Engineering,	12	222	28
Agriculture,	3	69	3
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	120	71
Practical Anatomy,	5	120	50
Practice of Surgery,	3	62	31
Practice of Medicine,	3	60	19
Midwifery,	3	60	20
Materia Medica,	3	61	32
Medical Jurisprudence,	3	36	12
English Law,	12	72	10
Jurisprudence,	9	42	7
Political Economy,	4	24	5
Physical Geography,	3	12	8

Those several Courses of Instruction were delivered by the Professors in a highly satisfactory manner, as well in the zeal and assiduity of the Teachers, as the diligence and proficiency of the Students. Details as to the subjects of the Courses, the modes of Instruction employed, and the further assistance still required for complete efficiency of certain departments, will be found in the Reports of the Professors annexed, forming Appendix E.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, AND DEGREES CONFERRED.

Those Students who had completed their Collegiate Studies were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University for Examination for the Degrees and Diplomas in the several Faculties and Courses. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations held in June and October, 1861, and also the names of those who had obtained University Honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix F.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

In order to encourage the prosecution of those special branches of study most conducive to success in the Indian and other higher Competitive Examinations for the Public Service, the College Council instituted three prizes of £40, £25, and £15, respectively, to be competed for by Students of Queen's College, Cork, at an Examination to be held in the last Session. The precise Regulations under which the prizes were to be awarded, and the standard of proficiency required to be proved for each, is explained fully in the Regulations of Council given in Appendix G. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Daniel M'Mullen Testro, who has since been appointed to the Indian Civil Service; the second prize was not awarded; the third was awarded to Mr. Francis Woodroffe, who has since been appointed to the Indian Civil Service. The judicious policy of the College Council in founding the Special Prizes was thus fully borne out.

Besides Mr. D. M'Mullen Testro, and Mr. Francis Woodroffe, already named, a third Student of Queen's College, Cork, also was successful in the Competitive Examinations for the Indian Civil Service held during the Academic Year 1860–61. This gentleman was Mr. John Spedding.

Mr. H. E. Cross, Student of Queen's College, Cork, received his Commission in the Royal Artillery from Woolwich.

Mr. George Cooke was appointed to the Department of Public Works in India by Competitive Examination, and obtained fourth place.

Mr. Robert Jamieson, Student in the Faculty of Arts, was appointed, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Interpreter in Japan and China, by Competitive Examination.

The following Appointments and Honors, obtained by gentlemen educated at Queen's College, Cork, deserve to be recorded, although not in the Public Service:—

Mr. Michael Gould, A.B., obtained, by Competitive Examination, the Law Scholarship of the London University.

Henry Lawson, M.D., Queen's University, obtained the Professorship of Physiology in Queen's College, Birmingham.

Mr. Henry Ridings, A.B., has been appointed Astronomer to the Markree Observatory, Sligo.

Mr. Montgomery, Engineer, Queen's University, has been appointed Surveyor to the City of Belfast.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Considerable additions have been made to the College Library and the several Museums during the past year. The Library now contains 15,660 carefully selected volumes, of which 2,071 have been added during the past year. The Catalogue, which was being printed at date of last Report, has been completed and published, and has been of essential service to the Professors and Students, and other readers in the Library.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of books, and also of Students in the College, great want is felt for additional Library accommodation. The pressing necessity has been strongly represented to the Board of Works by the College Council, and I beg leave to solicit attention to their request, as nothing could more seriously impede the further progress of the College than the practical difficulty of any larger, or even the number of Students now (Dec., 1861), in the College, 226, studying together with the very limited Library accommodation now available.

Full details of the classification and arrangements of the Library will be found in the Librarian's Report, given in Appendix H, from which, however, I will here quote one passage as to the discipline observed in that department.

The Librarian says—"After a careful scrutiny of the Library, "made during the long vacation, I found that it had sustained no "loss during the past Session. The discipline is excellent. I have "had no occasion to call the attention of the Vice-President, or of "the Council, to any breach of the Library Regulations. The "strict preservation of the Library property, and the willing and "ready observance of the Rules laid down by the Council for the "maintenance of discipline, reflect the highest credit on the Students as a body, and must be a source of gratification to the "authorities of the College."

An interesting series of skeletons, of the classes Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes, has been added to the Zoological Museum. A collection of Irish Palæozoic fossils has been presented from the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. The progress and condition of the Museum of Natural History is in all respects satisfactory. The Report of the Curator will be found annexed, forming Appendix I.

The formation of the Special Museum of Classical Art and Archæology has made satisfactory progress under the care of Professor Lewis and of the Committee appointed for that purpose. The principal additions to it during the past year have been—

A Statuette of a Philosopher in marble,
A Bust of a Girl in Carrara marble,
A Sepulchral Urn,
Two pieces of Mosaic pavement,
An Unguentarium in alabaster,
Two Terra Cotta Lamps,
Specimens of Greek Pottery of various periods,
Figures in bronze,
An antique Onyx Cameo,
Bronze Patera, Strainer, and Strigil,
A Speculum and a Sword;

with some minor objects. Those specimens have been selected with the kind advice and assistance of J. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A., of the South Kensington Museum, whose eminent knowledge of ancient art is full guarantee for their genuineness and suitability.

The great increase in the numbers of the Medical School, which has now in attendance upwards of 100 Students, renders it very necessary that an addition should be made to the buildings of that Faculty. Neither in the Dissecting-room nor in the Demonstration Theatre is there accommodation for the classes; and the important and valuable collections of the Anatomical and Pathological Museums are still left without any proper place either for preservation or exhibition. Hence, not merely are the Professors and Students prevented from availing themselves of means of instruction which have been provided at great labour and expense, but the public property, of considerable value, is annually deteriorated by want of proper means of preservation. In this regard I beg leave to call attention to the remarks of the Professor of Anatomy in his Report given, Appendix E, page 91.

The want of a Conservatory for preserving plants through the winter for the use of the Professor of Natural History, and of supplying some examples of forms of vegetation characteristic of zones of lower latitudes, has been again strongly urged; and I beg leave to represent the injustice of withholding from a College of the Queen's University a means of instruction in Botany, which is considered by the governmental authorities themselves so indispensable as to have been furnished to the farm pupils in the Glasnevin Model Farm at an expense far exceeding what has been proposed for the similar provision in Queen's College, Cork.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

I have the honour to append copies of the several accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the appropriation of the College Endowment, and also the mode of distribution of the Parliamentary Grant of £1,600 among the several departments of the College, forming Appendix K, viz.:—

1. Account of Receipt and Expenditure of Endowment under the Queen's Colleges Act of Parliament.

2. Account of Expenditure of Parliamentary Grant for Fitments, Libraries, Museums, &c., and of Receipts from College Fines, Fees, &c.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

The conduct of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, has given, during the Session of 1860–61, very great satisfaction to the Professors and to the College authorities. Some trivial breaches of discipline were suitably decided by admonition from the Vice-President, and a Student who threatened to injure the cap of another Student was fined by the College Council. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Return of Punishments from the Registrar, will be found in Appendix L, Nos. 1 and 2.

The religious and moral conduct of the Students has been, during the past year, I have every reason to believe, very satisfactory. In reference to the Licensed Boarding Houses, I beg leave to refer to what I stated in my Report for the preceding year, 1859–60, as the circumstances remain practically unaltered. The several Deans of Residences, whose Reports I have the honour to annex, afford the most gratifying evidence as to the moral and religious conduct of the Students of their several religious denominations in the College, viz.:—the Rev. Mr. Webster for the Established Church, the Rev. Mr. Tracy for the Wesleyan Communion, the Rev. Dr. Magill for the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Whitelegge for the Unitarian Body, given in Appendix L, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

It is known that the Very Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P., the Roman Catholic Dean of Residences, has been prevented by the Regulations of the Synod of Thurles from making any official Report. I am, however, happy to be able to state, that the Roman Catholic Students have uniformly been of equally excellent conduct with their fellow Students of other religious denominations.

I feel it further my duty to report that the terms of approval of the conduct of the Roman Catholic Students, and of the collegiate arrangements for their moral and religious supervision, employed by the Very Rev. W. O'Connor, P.P., in his official Reports for the Sessions during which he was allowed to act (which Reports I have now the honour to submit for your Majesty's consideration, Appendix I., No. 7), would have been found equally well-deserved by the Roman Catholic Students of the last Session, had the Church authorities permitted that excellent Clergyman to continue the exercise of those useful functions, to which he had been appointed by your Majesty.

In regard to the numerical proportions of the several religious denominations among the Students, I beg to report, that of the 203 Students who were enrolled in Queen's College, Cork, for the Session 1860-61, there were—

Religions.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic, .	. 80	17	97	47·7
Church of England,	. 78	13	92	45·3
Presbyterian, .	. 2	–	2	1·0
Wesleyans, . .	. 8	–	8	4·0
Independents, .	. 1	–	1	0·5
Society of Friends,	. 2	–	2	1·0
Unitarians, . .	. 1	–	1	0·5
Totals, . .	. 173	30	203	100·0

By these tables it is fully shown that the Roman Catholic middle classes continue to avail themselves of the means of education provided for them in the Queen's Colleges, and that the arrangements for securing the inviolability of their faith, which had obtained the warm approval of most eminent, learned, and pious authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in this country and abroad, have been found, after twelve years of practical experience and jealous supervision, to deserve their unabated confidence.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,

President of Queen's College, Cork.

Dated this 13*th January*, 1862.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURES, &c.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and for the PUBLIC SERVICE, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1860–61.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language,	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.
History and English Literature,	WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.
Modern Languages,	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, D. ès. L.
Celtic Languages,	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.
Logic and Metaphysics,	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
Mathematics,	GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L., OXON, F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy,	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
Chemistry,	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History,	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.
Geology and Mineralogy,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
Engineering,	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
Agriculture,	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine,	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	DENIS P. BULLEN, M.D.
Materia Medica,	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ès. L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
English Law,	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Officers.

Curator of Museum,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.G.S., F.R.S.E. & L.
Registrar,	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar,	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian,	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, A.M.

The College Session, 1860–61.

The *First Term* will commence on the 16th of October, 1860, and end on the 22nd of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 7th of January, 1861, and end on the 23rd of March.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 8th of April, 1861, and end with the Session, on the 8th of June.

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* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors, which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors, which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Re-translation into Latin of short sentences from Cæsar's Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.
Composition, and writing from dictation.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

For the Department of Agriculture.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examinations for the MATRICULATION *of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 16th of October*, 1860.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of the Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar of the College the *Matriculation and College Fees* for the year, amounting together to 10*s*. for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student of the Literary and Science Divisions of the Faculty of Arts is required to pay the Bursar of the College the sum of £4 15*s*., being a *moiety* of the *Class Fees* for the Session. The remaining moiety will be required on or before the 20th of December, 1860.

Students of the Faculties of Medicine and Law, and of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture in the Faculty of Arts, are required to pay on Matriculation, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, the *whole* of the Fees of the Classes for which they enter. See Table of Class Fees, page 28.

Junior Scholars are exempt from the payment of more than *one* moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the Session 1860–61.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; provided they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated College and Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 5*s*. for each course; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s*. for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honour to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

General Regulations of College, &c.

English Language and Literature:

Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
,, ,, ,, Rome,	750
,, ,, ,, France,	375
,, ,, ,, Germany,	375
,, ,, ,, Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
Natural Science—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500
⁂ No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature,	500
Arabic Language and Literature,	500
	7,375

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 22nd of October, 1860, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 16th of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second, third, and fourth years are open to all Students who have passed the Examina-

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* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, p. 38.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

tions, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College and Class *Fees for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.*

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—The Iliad. Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.
Euripides—The Medea.
Herodotus—The Second Book.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.

N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography, Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Greek Language:*

Homer—Iliad, Books XX. to XXIV. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book I.
Euripides—Orestes.
Plato—Crito.
Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace—Odes, Satires and Epistles.
Terence—Phormio.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., XIII., XIV.
Sallust—Jugurthine War.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

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* One passage will be set, not included in the specified portions of the authors.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Period, 1558-1649. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 36-311.

Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

The French Language:

Bossuet—Oraisons Funèbres.

Lafontaine—Fables.

Barthe—Histoire de la Littérature Français.

Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Third Year.

The Greek Language:*

Homer—Odyssey, Books XII. to XVIII. inclusive.

Sophocles—Œdipus Colonous.

Plato—Crito.

Thucydides—Book I.

Composition in prose and verse. Grecian History and Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues, Georgics, and Æneid.

Horace—Odes, Satires, and Epistles.

Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
    Actiones Verrinæ.
    De Oratore.

Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.

Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

Livy—Book IV.

Tacitus—Annals, Book I.
    Histories, Book I.

Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

History of English Literature. Period, 1558-1689. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 36-534.

Hallam's Middle Ages. Chapter I. and II.

Shakspeare's Macbeth and Hamlet.

The French Language:

Translation from English into French.

Questions on French Literature.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:

Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

The Higher Arithmetic:

Measuration, with formulæ:

Algebra:

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

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* One passage will be set, not included in the specified portions of the authors.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Geometry:

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Application of Algebra to Geometry.

Trigonometry:

The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances. Elements of Spherical Trigonometry.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Third Year.

Logic:

Scholastic Logic. The Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Inductions, and the New Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Mathematics:

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry.

Differential Calculus, involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential co-efficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity. Constitution and Properties of Inorganic and Organic Bodies treated during the course. Organic Analysis. Principal Theories of Organic Chemistry.

Zoology and Botany:

The Lectures of the Professors for the preceding year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:

As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography:

Form, structure, physical and chemical characters of Minerals. Description of the more important simple Minerals. General structure of the Earth; its form, density, and internal temperature. Cause of geological phenomena. Classification of Rocks; Veins, Volcanos, Earthquakes, Elevation of Land and Mountain Chains. Application of Mineralogy and Geology to Engineering—as Mines, Building Materials, &c.

Application of Physics, Geology, and Natural History, to the general condition of the Globe.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Surveying and Engineering:

Descriptive Geometry and Projection—Surveying, Levelling, Plotting Plans and Sections—Uses of Instruments in Engineering Field Work.

N.B.—Quickness and accuracy in drawing, readiness and facility in practical operations, will be required from the Candidates.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the First Year.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution, Proportion and Interest, Mensuration.

Geography:

Outlines of Modern Geography.

Book-keeping:

Subjects of Examination for Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Chemical History of the Constituents of Soils, Plants and Manures, Chemical Problems of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals.

Natural Philosophy:

Principles of Statics and Dynamics—Hydraulics and Pneumatics—Applications to the Theory of Farm Operations, Buildings and Instruments.

Zoology and Botany:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding year.

Theory of Agriculture:

Principles of Nutrition, and Growth of Cultivated Plants—Agricultural Botany—Classification and Properties of Soils and Manures—Meteorology in relation to Agriculture.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seven Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Arts will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History; One in Modern Languages, and Modern History; One in Mathematics; One in Natural Philosophy; One in Metaphysics and Economical Science; One in Chemistry; and one in Natural History.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Passages selected from unspecified Authors.
Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.

The Latin Language:

Virgil. Horace.
Lucretius—Books V., VI.
Ovid—Fasti. Book I.
Persius.
Plautus—Capteivei and Trinummus.
Terence—Phormio and Andria.

Cicero—De Oratore.
Tusculan Disputations.
Ad Atticum, Books III. to VI.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books XXI. and XXIII.
Tacitus—The Histories.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Corneille—Le Cid; Cinna.
Mignet—Histoire de la Revolution Française.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Barthe ou Nisard.

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General Regulations of College, &c.

The German Language:

National Literature, Von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Göthe's Ephigenie.
History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—First Five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.
Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarships in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see pages 17, 18) with the following additions, viz.:

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
The Easier Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique, Volume I.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—Treatise on Light and Vision.

For the Senior Scholarship in Metaphysics and Economical Science.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:

Metaphysics:

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to end of Volume I.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.

For Senior Scholarships in Chemistry.

Stœchiometry, and the general doctrines of Theoretical Chemistry:

The Laws of Combination—Atomic Theory—Relation between the Atomic Weight and the Volume of Bodies.
Relation between the external form and Chemical constitution of Bodies—Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Amorphism, Allotropy, Isomerism, Polymerism, Metamerism.
Atomic constitution of Compounds—Theories of Acids and Salts.
Determination of the equivalent of Bodies—Stœchiometrical calculations.

Inorganic Chemistry:

Preparation and Properties of the Chief Metallic and Non-Metallic Substances and their Compounds.
Metallurgy of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin, Mercury, Gold, Silver.

Organic Chemistry:

Principles of Organic Analysis—Determination of the formulæ of Organic Compounds—Theories of Compound Radicals and Types—Doctrine of Substitution, Homologous Series, Conjugated Compounds.
Preparation and Properties of the Compounds of the Radicals, Cyanogen, Ferrocyanogen, Methyle, Formyle, Acetyle, Amyle.

For Senior Scholarships in Natural History.

The Lectures of the Professor.
Henfrey—Elementary Course of Botany.
Carpenter—Principles of Comparative Physiology. Chaps. I., II., and XI.
Lyell—Principles of Geology. Book III.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are hereby required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following : —

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy. (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups :—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following :—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Ex-

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

amination any group of subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

This Ordinance is binding on all Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts who have not completed the first year's Course. Students now in their second* or third Session shall proceed under the Ordinances hitherto in force.

2. *Course for the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Logic and History.
Logic and Political Economy.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. *Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.*

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are hereby required—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

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* Second year's Students may offer themselves for the University Examinations in conformity with the present Ordinance.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is hereby required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

* NOTE.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

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Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the Catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates may present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in any four or more of the following subjects, which they shall have previously studied, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mathematical Physics; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Faculty of Medicine.

Dean—PURCELL O'LEANY, B. ES. L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.

Lectures, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Monday, 29th October, 1860, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Friday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Saturday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Friday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MATERIA MEDICA—Friday, 2nd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MIDWIFERY—Friday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of PRACTICAL ANATOMY will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. SHINKWIN, Demonstrator.

The Department will be opened for DISSECTIONS on the 15th October.

The ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will commence on 2nd November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

CHEMISTRY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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A Special Practical Course of Surgical Operations under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.

The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

The Two Senior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded, by examination, to the most distinguished Students who shall have completed in some one of the Queen's Colleges the Course of Study of the first, second, and third years prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—One Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; and One in Therapeutics and Pathology.

For the Senior Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology.

All branches of Anatomy and Physiology.
N.B.—Students will be expected to make Dissections, and give explanations of the parts dissected.

For the Senior Scholarship in Therapeutics and Pathology.

The general Actions of Drugs in health and disease, with their special applications and mode of administration.
Pathology, general and special.
Morbid Anatomy.

Degrees in Medicine.

Ordinance of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, regarding the Qualifications and Examinations for the Degree of M.D.

1st.—Every Candidate for the Degree of M.D. shall produce a Certificate from the Council of one of the Queen's Colleges, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the Course of Matriculation for Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student of the College in the Faculty of Medicine.

2nd.—The Curriculum shall extend over a period of at least four years, and shall be divided into two periods of at least two years each.

3rd.—The first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Chemistry—Six Months, at least Three Lectures each Week.
Botany and Zoology—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week, with Herborizations for practical study.
Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.

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*Note.—The 25th of November in each year, is the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

Appendix A.

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4th.—The second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Six Months, Five Lectures each Week.
Practical Anatomy—Six Months.
Theory and Practice of Surgery—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—Six Months, Three Lectures each Week.
Medical Jurisprudence—Three Months, Three Lectures each Week.

5th.—In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during the first period of the above Curriculum—

Practical Chemistry, in a recognised Laboratory—Three Months.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—Six Months.

6th.—And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than fifteen beds.
Practical Pharmacy—Three Months.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, recognised by the Senate, containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months.

7th.—Candidates, before being admitted to the Degree of M.D., shall pass two Examinations, the first Examination comprising the subjects of the first period of the Curriculum; the second comprehending subjects of the second period of study. It shall be competent for Students to present themselves for their first Examination at the termination of the first period of the Curriculum, or at any after period to be fixed by the Senate, previous to their undergoing the second Examination.

8th.—By the Charter of the Queen's University, *Candidates are required to have attended at least* ONE-THIRD *of the Courses of Medical Lectures in some one of the Queen's Colleges.* For the remainder of the Courses of Medical Lectures, authenticated Certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

9th.—Candidates will also be required to have attended, *in some one of the Queen's Colleges*, Lectures on One Modern Language for Six Months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for Six Months.

10th.—The Examinations will be conducted principally by printed papers, to which written answers shall be given; but the Examiners shall also be at liberty to add such *vivâ voce* Examination on the subjects of the written paper, and to call for such demonstrations and experiments as they may deem necessary.

11th.—The above regulations will be binding on all Students commencing their Medical Studies on or after the 1st October, 1852; but Students already engaged in their Medical Studies are at liberty either to complete their Courses according to the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850, or according to the present Ordinance.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session, which Lectures are delivered in the interval between the close of the Michaelmas Law Term and the Christmas recess, in the Second Collegiate Term, commencing in the Month of February, and in the interval between Easter and Trinity Law Terms. And of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence, which are delivered in the Months of December, February, and March.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:
Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Lord Bacon's Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.

Second Year:
Sources of the Roman Civil Law, by William Grapel, with the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first year.

Third Year:
The Institutes of Justinian, by Thomas Collett Sandars, and the Lectures of the Professor, and subjects prescribed for examination in the first and second year.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:
Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:
The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:
The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Lectures to the Law Students are delivered in the months of December, February, and March, twenty-four lectures in each course of the first two years, and twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors for the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam's Constitutional History.

DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see p. 13), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing, Jurisprudence. The Course for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in Practical Conveyancing. The Text-book read is "Williams on Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' Editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's Edition, are recommended for perusal.

*NOTE.—It will be sufficient for such Candidates to have passed this Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, which ever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

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General Regulations of College, &c.

Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy, Civil Law.

The Courses for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprises instruction in those branches of law, and in the Practical Application of Precedents, &c. The Text-books read are "Williams on Personal Property," "Smith's Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's Editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.

Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.

The Course for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The Text-books are the Third and Fourth Volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's Editions, "Broom's Common Law," "Broom's Maxims," "Smith's Leading Cases," and "Copinger's County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity—Medical Jurisprudence—Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of three years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

Candidates for this Diploma are required to pass a Matriculation Examination (for which see page 13), and afterwards pursue the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Agriculture.

FIRST YEAR.	
Natural Philosophy,	Three Terms.
Chemistry,	Do.
Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Do.
Theory of Agriculture,	Do.
SECOND YEAR.	
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	Three Terms.
Surveying, Mapping, and Farm Architecture,	Do.
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Do.
Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts,	Do.

Students who shall have passed through the above Course, and also attended, during twelve months, the Practical Working of a Farm, under the direction of an Agriculturist approved by the College Council, will be admitted to Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.

Students intending to qualify themselves for the Management of Estates, or Extensive Farms, are recommended to attend also Sessional Courses of Instruction in—

1st. The Law of Landlord and Tenant, and the Elements of Conveyancing.
2nd. Elements of Political Economy and Statistics, as applied to Agriculture and Farm Finance.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES.

	£	s.	d.
The Greek Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Greek Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The Latin Language (Junior Class),	2	0	0
The Latin Language (Senior Class),	0	10	0
The English Language,	1	10	0

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
English Literature and History,	1	0	0
The Modern Languages,	2	0	0
The Celtic Languages,	2	0	0
Logic,	1	0	0
Metaphysics,	1	10	0
Political Economy and Jurisprudence (Faculty of Arts),	1	10	0
Mathematics (Junior Class),	2	0	0
Mathematics (Senior Class),	0	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Arts),	2	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Faculty of Medicine, and Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Natural Philosophy (Department of Engineering),	3	0	0
Zoology and Botany, and Physical Geography (Faculty of Arts),	2	0	0
Zoology and Botany (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Botany (Faculty of Medicine),	2	0	0
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	1	10	0
Chemistry (Faculty of Arts and *Medicine),	2	0	0
Chemistry (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Practical Chemistry,	3	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Engineering),	2	0	0
Geology and Mineralogy (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Surveying and Mapping (Department of Engineering),	2	0	0
Surveying and Mapping (Department of Agriculture),	1	10	0
Civil Engineering,	2	0	0
Drawing,	1	10	0
Theory of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Practice of Agriculture,	1	10	0
Anatomy and Physiology (First Course),	3	0	0
Anatomy and Physiology (Each subsequent Course),	2	0	0
Practical Anatomy,	3	0	0
*Practice of Medicine,	2	0	0
*Practice of Surgery,	2	0	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	1	0	0
*Materia Medica,	2	0	0
*Medical Jurisprudence,	2	0	0
*Midwifery,	2	0	0
Special Course of Instruction in Operative Surgery,	3	0	0
The Law of Property, &c.,	2	0	0
Jurisprudence (Faculty of Law),	2	0	0
Equity and Bankruptcy,	2	0	0
Civil Law,	2	0	0
Common and Criminal Law,	2	0	0
Law of Evidence and Pleading,	2	0	0
Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law,	2	0	0

FEES PAYABLE BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For each of the Sessional courses, except *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, *Political Economy and Jurisprudence*, *Anatomy and Physiology*, *Practical Anatomy* and *Practical Chemistry*, Non-Matriculated Students pay a College Fee of Five Shillings, and a Class Fee of Two Pounds; for each of the excepted courses, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, for each second and subsequent course they pay, along with the College Fee of Five Shillings, the same *Class Fees* as Matriculated Students.†

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* Each subsequent course, £1.

† *Hospital Attendance.*—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months, ... £8 8 0
Fee for six months, ... 5 0 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries.

Fee for three months, ... 3 0 0

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases.

Fee for six months, ... £3 3 0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for Students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the Arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry. The fees, exclusive of the expenses of materials and apparatus, is—

	£	s.	d.
For a period of two months and a-half, five days a-week,	5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month, daily,	3	3	0

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1860–61.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock, Noon.	From 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
16th October, 1860.	Natural Philosophy, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.	Zoology and Botany, Physical Geography.
17th October, ,,	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
18th October, ,,	Latin.	Greek, Practical Chemistry.
19th October, ,,	Greek, Surveying, &c., Anatomy and Physiology, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, Civil Law.	Latin, Surveying, &c., Practical Anatomy, English Law.
20th October, ,,	Modern Languages, Logic, Metaphysics, Theory of Agriculture.	English Language, English Literature, History, Chemistry.

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean—WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts.*

Appendix A.

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THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Extra Class, Tuesday, Thursday.
Junior Class, Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III.—Homer, Iliad, Book I.
Senior Class, Thucydides, Book I. Sophocles Œdipus Coloneus.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, Book II.
Juvenal, Satires, VIII. to XVI.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Livy, Part of Book IV.
Horace, Satires, Book II.

Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Fee for the whole Undergraduate Course, £2 10s.
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Extra Class, Tuesday and Thursday.
Terence, Adelphi.
Cicero, one of the Verrine Orations.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin. Fee, £2.

MODERN HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.

1st and 2nd Term. { Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2nd Term—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Modern History:

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language:

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition:

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10*s*.
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Modern Languages.

Professor, R. De Vericour, d. es. l.

Senior French Class (Medical) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Italian Class, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
German Language, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Senior French—Lectures Sur les Sciences par Achille Compte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallamand. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar Idioms.
Junior French—Bossuet's Oraisons Funèbres. Fables de Lafontaine, Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. Barthe's Histoire de la Littérature Française. Extracts from Villemain, Châteaubriand, and Lamartine. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.
Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Macchiavelli, Gnicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.
German—Göethe's Ballads and Egmont. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literatur, Von A. F. Vilmar. Weekly Lectures.

Special Course not Required for a Degree. Celtic Languages.

Professor, Owen Connellan, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages, and its existing derivations, the Erss or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz. :—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Society in Ireland.*

,, II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

Science Division of the Faculty of Arts.

Dean—Robert Harkness, f.r.s.s.l. & e., f.g.s.

Mathematics.

Professor, George Boole, d.c.l., f.r.s.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.
Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential, and Integral Calculus.
Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable by Matriculated Students for the Undergraduate Course, £2 10*s.*
Fee payable by Non-Matriculated Students for each Sessional Course, £2.

Logic and Metaphysics.

Professor, George Sidney Read, a.m.

2nd Term, . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. Do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.
II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the new Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

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* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and General Literature as are at present accessible.

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General Regulations of College, &c.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

N.B.—Students who are proceeding to the Degree of A.B. may attend at their option, in their Third Year, the Course of Lectures of the Professor of Metaphysics, or the Lectures of the Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief review of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Jurisprudence.—Nature of the subject and some of its Elementary Principles; with a sketch of the leading changes in the law from the Conquest to the present period.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Text Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Longfield—Political Economy.
Longfield—Lectures on Commerce.
Huskisson—"Question Stated."
Reddie—Inquiries on Science of Law.
Lord Bacon—Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Fee, exclusive of the expense of materials and apparatus:

For a period of two months and a half, five days a-week,	£5	0	0
For the same period, four days a-week,	4	4	0
For the same period, three days a-week,	3	10	0
For one month daily,	3	3	0

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., Pouillet, Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Dr. Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy. Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mecanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Moseley, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

During the First Term, one Course of Lectures on General Zoology, with special reference to the Principles of Animal Physiology;

During the Second Term, one Course of Lectures on Botany;

During the earlier portion of the Third Term, a short Course of Lectures on some special branch of either of the above subjects.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.

In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

In addition to the above Text Books, those Students who purpose presenting themselves as Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service, must procure—

(1).—"Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," by Dallas.

(2).—"School Botany," and "Medical and Economic Botany," by Lindley.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple materials—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

General Regulations of College, &c.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.

Junior Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—General Theory and application of the various Instruments required for Engineering Field Work; Surveying and Levelling; Descriptive Geometry; Orthographic and Isometric Projection; Perspective.

Senior Class.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Principles of Architecture; Materials used in construction; Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals, &c.; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials.

Drawing Office—Attended by Junior and Senior Classes.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 A.M.—2 P.M.

The Junior Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples for their application, and in Mapping. The Senior Class in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

Fee for each Sessional Course in Surveying and Engineering, &c., £2 0 0
Drawing, ... 1 10 0

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Subjects of Examination for the Agricultural Scholarships of the Second Year.

Theory of Agriculture—The Organs, Nutritions, Growth, and Products of Agricultural Plants. Agricultural Botany. Constituents of Plants, of Soils, and of Manures. Formation and Classification of Soils. Meteorology in relation to Agriculture. Agricultural Entomology.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Balfour's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Morton's Encyclopœdia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES useful in qualifying for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

I.—SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: *a.* Composition, Marks, 500 *b.* English Literature, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks, 1,000 1,500	HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M. *First Term.*—Modern History; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. *Second Term.*—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

2. Language, Literature, and History of Greece: Marks, 750	Greek—*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.
3. Language, Literature, and History of Rome: Marks, 750	Latin—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday. The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.
4. Language, Literature, and History of France: Marks, 375	French—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, D. es. L. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
5. Language, Literature, and History of Germany: Marks, 375	German. Tuesday, Thursday.
6. Language, Literature, and History of Italy: Marks, 375	Italian. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
7. Mathematics, Pure and Mixed: Marks, 1,250	Mathematics—*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Mathematical Physics—*Professor*, John England, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
8. Natural Sciences: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy: Marks, 500	Chemistry—*Professor*, Jno. Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Experimental Physics (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Natural History—*Professor*, J. R. Greene. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Geology and Mineralogy—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
9. Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral, Philosophy: Marks, 500	Logic and Metaphysics—*Professor*, G. S. Reade, M.A. Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Jurisprudence and Political Economy—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, A.M.

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Appendix A.
Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

II.—COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointments to the Practical Class at Woolwich.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
MATHEMATICS (Pure): Marks, 2,000	*Professor*, George Boole, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MATHEMATICS (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, J. England, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT ROME: Marks, 1,000 GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY: Marks, 500 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, A.M. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE: Marks, 1,000 GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY: Marks, 500 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE: Marks, 1,000 And GERMANY: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, D. ès. L. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY: Marks, 2,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:— Chemistry: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
HEAT, ELECTRICITY, including MAGNETISM:	*Professor*, John England, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
NATURAL SCIENCES:— Mineralogy and Geology: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. and E., F.G.S.
DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments, and either Machinery, Architectural, Engineering, or Landscape: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, A.M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Appendix A.

Residences.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

Church of England, . . .	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian Church, . . .	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion, . . .	Rev. R. T. Tracy.

Persons wishing for further information regarding the Licensed Boarding-houses for Students, are requested to apply to the Registrar of the College.

For terms, &c., application to be made to the different Proprietors.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By Order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

APPENDIX B.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.—GREEK.

Translate:—

τὴν δ' αὖ Τηλέμαχος πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηὔδα·
μῆτερ ἐμή, τὸ μὲν οὔ σε νεμεσσῶμαι κεχολῶσθαι·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ θυμῷ νοέω καὶ οἶδα ἕκαστα,
ἐσθλά τε καὶ τὰ χέρεια· πάρος δ' ἔτι νήπιος ἦα·
ἀλλά τοι οὐ δύναμαι πεπνυμένα πάντα νοῆσαι·
ἐκ γάρ μέ πλήσσουσι, παρήμενοι ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος,
οἵδε κακὰ φρονέοντες, ἐμοὶ δ' οὐκ εἰσὶν ἀρωγοί.
οὐ μέν τοι ξείνου γε καὶ Ἴρου μῶλος ἐτύχθη
μνηστήρων ἰότητι· βίῃ δ' ὅγε φέρτερος ἦεν.
αἲ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον!
οὕτω νῦν μνηστῆρης ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισιν
νεύοιεν κεφαλὰς, δεδμημένοι, οἱ μὲν ἐν αὐλῇ,
οἱ δ' ἔντοσθε δόμοιο, λελῦτο δὲ γυῖα ἑκάστου,
ὡς νῦν Ἶρος ἐκεῖνος ἐπ' αὐλείῃσι θύρῃσιν
ἧσται νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἐοικώς,
οὐδ' ὀρθὸς στῆναι δύναται ποσίν, οὐδὲ νέεσθαι
οἴκαδ', ὅπῃ οἱ νόστος· ἐπεὶ φίλα γυῖα λέλυνται.
ὣς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον.—
Εὐρύμαχος δ' ἐπέεσι προςηύδα Πηνελόπειαν·
Κούρη Ἰκαρίοιο, περίφρον Πηνελόπεια,
εἰ πάντες σε ἴδοιεν ἀν' Ἴασον Ἄργος Ἀχαιοί,
πλέονές κε μνηστῆρες ἐν ὑμετέροισι δόμοισιν
ἠῶθεν δαινύατ'· ἐπεὶ περίεσσι γυναικῶν,
εἶδός τε μέγεθός τε ἰδὲ φρένας ἔνδον ἐΐσας.

Translate accurately the following sentences; and, where you think it necessary, comment on the construction:—

(α.) βέβηκεν, ὥστε πᾶν ἐν ἡσύχῳ, πάτερ,
ἔξεστι φωνεῖν, ὡς ἐμοῦ μόνης πέλας.

(β.) ὦ πότνιαι δεινῶπες, εὖτε νῦν ἕδρας
πρώτων ἐφ' ὑμῶν τῆσδε γῆς ἔκαμψ' ἐγώ.

(γ.) σιγήσομαί τέ, καὶ σὺ μ' ἐξ ὁδοῦ πόδα
κρύψον κατ' ἄλσος.

(δ.) λόγον εἰ τιν' οἴσεις πρὸς ἐμὰν λέσχαν, ἀβατῶν ἀποβὰς
ἵνα πᾶσι νόμος, φώνει.

(ε.) πρὸς σ' ὅτι σοι φίλον ἐκ σέθεν ἄντομαι, ἢ τέκνον,
ἢ λέχος, ἢ χρέος, ἢ θεός.

(ζ.) ἐπεὶ τὰ γ' ἔργα μου πεπονθότ' ἐστὶ μᾶλλον ἢ
δεδρακότα.

(η.) ἐὰν γὰρ ὑμεῖς, ὦ ξένοι, θέλητέ μου
αὐταισι ταῖς σεμναῖσι δημούχοις θεαῖς
ἀλκὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τῇδε τῇ πόλει μέγαν
σωτῆρ' ἀρεῖσθε, τοῖς δ' ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς πόνους.

(θ.) ἀνάξιαι γὰρ πᾶσιν ἐστε δυστυχεῖν.

(ι.) μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νικᾷ λογον· τὸ δ' ἐπεὶ φανῇ,
βῆναι κεῖθεν, ὅθεν περ ἥκει, πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς
τάχιστα.

(κ.) τὸν τόπον δ' ἵνα χρῆσται μ' ἐφευρεῖν, τοῦτο βούλομαι μαθεῖν.

Translate into Trimeter Iambics:—

"I pr'ythee, daughter, do not make me mad;
I will not trouble thee, my child; farewell:
We'll no more meet, no more see one another:—
But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh,
Which I must needs call mine. But I'll not chide thee.
Let shame come when it will, I do not call it."

1. What is the real explanation of the apparent variety of dialects in Homer?
2. In what places, in the above extract from Homer, does the Digamma seem to be required? State your reasons.
3. Give a description of the several parts of a Greek theatre, and of the mode in which the performances were conducted.
4. Describe the boundaries of Bœotia and Attica, and the locality which is the scene of the Œdipus Coloneus: illustrating by reference to the play.
5. By whom, and at what time, was the Œdipus Coloneus first represented?

Translate:—

(A.)

ὥστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, καὶ ἡμῶν τάδε κοινῇ παραινούντων, εἴπερ βεβαιοτατον τὸ ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι, μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδαιάταις τε ποιεῖσθαι τιμωρίαν οὖσι Δωριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένοις, οὗ πρότερον ἦν τοὐναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὡς οὐκετι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτεσθαι, τοὺς δ', εἰ γνωσθησόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μέν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομίσαντες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφῖχθαι, ὦ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα τάδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβηθέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διά πλείονος εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιοῦται, ἀφ'

Appendix B. — Examination Papers for Scholarships.

ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀκίνδυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν, τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἕλληνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν. τοιαῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

(B.)

Σκόπει γὰρ δή, ταῦτα παραβὰς καὶ ἐξαμαρτών τι τούτων τί ἀγαθὸν ἐργάσει σαυτόν, ἢ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους τοὺς σαυτοῦ. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύσουσί γέ σου οἱ ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ αὐτοὶ φεύγειν καὶ στερηθῆναι τῆς πόλεως, ἢ τὴν οὐσίαν ἀπολέσαι, σχεδόν τι δῆλον· αὐτὸς δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἐὰν εἰς τῶν ἐγγύτατά τινα πόλεων ἔλθῃς, ἢ Θήβαζε ἢ Μεγάραδε,—εὐνομοῦνται γὰρ ἀμφότεραι—πολέμιος ἥξεις, ὦ Σώκρατες, τῇ τούτων πολιτείᾳ καὶ ὅσοιπερ κήδονται τῶν αὐτῶν πόλεων, ὑποβλέψονταί σε διαφθορέα ἡγούμενοι τῶν νόμων, καὶ βεβαιώσεις τοῖς δικασταῖς τὴν δόξαν, ὥςτε δοκεῖν ὀρθῶς τὴν δίκην δικάσαι· ὅςτις γὰρ νόμων διαφθορεύς ἐστι, σφόδρα που δόξειεν ἂν νέων γε καὶ ἀνοήτων ἀνθρώπων διαφθορεὺς εἶναι. πότερον οὖν φεύξει τάς τε εὐνομουμένας πόλεις καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοὺς κοσμιωτάτους; καὶ τοῦτο ποιοῦντι ἆρα ἄξιόν σοι ζῆν ἔσται; ἢ πλησιάσεις τούτοις καὶ ἀναισχυντήσεις διαλεγόμενος—τίνας λόγους, ὦ Σώκρατες; ἢ οὕςπερ ἐνθάδε, ὡς ἡ ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη πλείστου ἄξιον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις καὶ τὰ νόμιμα καὶ οἱ νόμοι; καὶ οὐκ οἴει ἄσχημον ἂν φανεῖσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πραγμα; οἴεσθαί γε χρή. ἀλλ' ἐκ μὲν τούτων τῶν τόπων ἀπαρεῖς, ἥξεις δὲ εἰς Θετταλίαν παρὰ τοὺς ξένους τοὺς Κρίτωνος· ἐκεῖ γὰρ δὴ πλείστη ἀταξία καὶ ἀκολασία, καὶ ἴσως ἂν ἡδέως σου ἀκούοιεν ὡς γελοίως ἐκ τοῦ δεσμωτηρίου ἀπεδίδρασκες, σκευήν τέ τινα περιθέμενος, ἢ διφθέραν λαβὼν ἢ ἄλλα οἷα δὴ εἰώθασιν ἐνσκευάζεσθαι οἱ ἀποδιδράσκοντες, καὶ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ σαυτοῦ μεταλλάξας.

Retranslate into Attic Greek:—

"We should be convinced, however, that it is not for our own separate interests alone, if we are wise, that this congress will be held; but to consider whether we shall be able any longer to save the whole of Sicily, which, as I conceive, is the object of the machinations of the Athenians. And we should regard that people as much more compulsory mediators in such case than my words; who, possessing as they do the greatest power of all the Greeks, are watching our blunders, being here with a few ships; and under the legitimate name of alliance are speciously bringing to a profitable conclusion their natural hostility to us. For if we go to war, and call them in to our aid, men who of their own accord turn their arms even upon such as do not call them in; and if we injure ourselves by means of our own resources, and at the same time pave the way for their dominion: it is probable that when they observe us worn out, they will come hereafter with a great force, and endeavour to bring all these states into subjection to them.

1. In Ex. (A).—(α). Explain the reference of τάδε and of ταῦτα. (β). What is the antecedent of οὗ? (γ). What is the subject of ἀφῖχθαι? (δ). Supply the ellipsis at πλείονος. (ε). Explain, and illustrate from the extract, the difference between ἐκ and ἀπό. (ζ). With what does βεβαιότατον agree?

2. Ex. (B).—(α). Trace the several meanings of ὑποβλέπεσθαι. (β). τῇ τούτων πολιτείᾳ. What is the agreement of τούτων? (γ). βεβαιώσεις τοῖς δικασταῖς, κ.τ.λ. What different interpretations does this passage admit of; and which do you prefer? Explain the construction in each case. (δ). ἀναισχυντήσεις διαλεγόμενος, κ.τ.λ. In what other way may this sentence be punctuated; and what change in the accentuation will this involve? Translate it, according to each reading.

3. State what events of the Peloponnesian war are connected with the names of Thucydides, Brasidas, Demosthenes, Alcibiades, Nicias, Cleon, and Archidamus respectively.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

4. Give the dates of the commencement and conclusion of the Peloponnesian war. How much of it does the history of Thucydides comprehend; and by whom has the remainder been supplied?

5. Enumerate the principal Grecian states; and define accurately their relative positions.

6. Define the term *Sophist*; and mention the names and countries of the most distinguished of that class of persons.

7. Translate into English:—

τοῦ δ᾽ αὐτοῦ θέρους νουμηνίᾳ κατὰ σελήνην, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνον δοκεῖ εἶναι γίγνεσθαι δυνατόν, ὁ ἥλιος ἐξέλιπε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν καὶ πάλιν ἀνεπληρώθη, γενόμενος μηνοειδὴς καὶ ἀστέρων τινῶν ἐκφανέντων.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Translate:—

(A.)

τὸν δ᾽ αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργείφοντης·
ὦ γέρον, οὔπω τόνγε κύνες φάγον, οὐδ᾽ οἰωνοί,
ἀλλ᾽ ἔτι κεῖνος κεῖται Ἀχιλλῆος παρὰ νηῒ
αὔτως ἐν κλισίῃσι· δυωδεκάτη δέ οἱ ἠὼς
κειμένῳ, οὐδέ τί οἱ χρὼς σήπεται, οὐδέ μιν εὐλαὶ
ἔσθουσ᾽, αἵ ῥά τε φῶτας Ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν.
ἦ μέν μιν περὶ σῆμα ἑοῦ ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει ἀκηδέστως, ἠῶς ὅτε δῖα φανήῃ·
οὐδέ μιν αἰσχύνει· θηοῖό κεν αὐτὸς ἐπελθὼν,
οἷον ἐερσήεις, κεῖται, περὶ δ᾽ αἷμα νένιπται,
οὐδέ ποθι μαρός· σὺν δ᾽ ἕλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν,
ὅσσ᾽ ἐτύπη· πολέες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ χαλκὸν ἔλασσαν.
ὥς τοι κήδονται μάκαρες θεοὶ υἷος ἑῆος,
καὶ νέκυός περ ἐόντος, ἐπεί σφι φίλος περὶ κῆρι.
ὣς φάτο· γήθησεν δ᾽ ὁ γέρων, καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·
ὦ τέκος, ἦ ῥ᾽ ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἐναίσιμα δῶρα διδοῦναι
ἀθανάτοις, ἐπεὶ οὔποτ᾽ ἐμὸς παῖς, εἴποτ᾽ ἔην γε,
λήθετ᾽ ἐνὶ μεγάροισι θεῶν, οἳ Ὄλυμπον ἔχουσιν·
τῷ οἱ ἀπεμνήσαντο καὶ ἐν θανάτοιό περ αἴσῃ.
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ τόδε δέξαι ἐμεῦ πάρα καλὸν ἄλεισον,
αὐτόν τε ῥῦσαι, πέμψον δέ με σύν γε θεοῖσιν,
ὄφρα κεν ἐς κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω ἀφίκωμαι.
τὸν δ᾽ αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης·
πειρᾷ ἐμεῖο, γεραιὲ, νεωτέρου, οὐδέ με πείσεις,
ὅς με κέλεαι σέο δῶρα παρὲξ Ἀχιλῆα δέχεσθαι.
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ δείδοικα καὶ αἰδέομαι περὶ κῆρι
συλεύειν, μή μοί τι κακὸν μετόπισθε γένηται.
σοὶ δ᾽ ἂν ἐγὼ πομπὸς καί κε κλυτὸν Ἄργος ἱκοίμην
ἐνδυκέως, ἐν νηῒ θοῇ ἢ πεζὸς ὁμαρτέων·
οὐκ ἄν τίς τοι πομπὸν ὀνοσσάμενος, μαχέσαιτο.

(B.)

μόλοιμι τὰν οὐρανοῦ
μέσον χθονός τε τεταμέναν
αἰωρήμασι πέτραν
ἀλύσεσι χρυσέαισι φερομέναν
δίναισι βῶλον ἐξ Ὀλύμπου,
ἵν᾽ ἐν θρήνοισιν ἀναβοάσω
πατρὶ γέροντι Ταντάλῳ
ὃς ἔτεκεν ἔτεκε γενέτορας ἐμέθεν δόμον,

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οἳ κατεῖδον ἄτας,
ποτανὸν μὲν δίωγμα πώλων
τεθριπποβάμονι στόλῳ
Πέλοψ ὁπότε πελάγεσι διε-
δίφρευσε, Μυρτίλου φόνον
δικὼν ἐς οἶδμα πόντου,
λευκοκύμοσιν
πρὸς Γεραιστίαις
ποντίων σάλων
ἠόσιν ἁρματεύσας.
ὅθεν δόμοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς ·
ἦλθ' ἀρὰ πολύστονος,
λόχευμα ποιμνίοισι Μαιάδος τόκου,
τὸ χρυσόμαλλον ἀρνὸς ὁπότ'
ἐγένετο τέρας ὀλοὸν ὀλοὸν
'Ατρέος ἱπποβότα·
ὅθεν Ἔρις τό τε πτερωτὸν
ἁλίου μετέβαλεν ἅρμα,
τὰν πρὸς ἑσπέραν κέλευθον
οὐράνου προςαρμόσασα
μονόπωλον ἐς 'Αῶ,
ἑπταπόρου τε δρόμημα πελειάδος
εἰς ὁδὸν ἄλλαν Ζεὺς μεταβάλλει,
τῶνδέ τ' ἀμείβει θανάτους θανάτων,
τά τ' ἐπώνυμα δεῖπνα Θυέστου
λέκτρα τε Κρήσσας 'Αερόπαη δολί-
ας δολίοισι γάμοις. τὰ πανύστατα δ'
εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ γενέταν ἐμὸν ἦλυθε δόμων
πολυπόνοις ἀνάγκαις.

Translate into Trimeter Iambics :—

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath : it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

1. Ex. (A).—(α). What are the origin and exact meaning of αὔτος? Buttmann writes αὔτως; upon what grounds? (β). Give the origin and meaning of παρέξ, and explain the construction in this place. (γ). Explain the forms φανήῃ, θηοῖο, διδοῦναι, ἔῆος, πηληϊάδεω. (δ). Derive διάκτορος, ἐερσήεις, ἐνδυκέως.

2. Supply the Digamma where it seems necessary in extract (A), and state your reasons in each case.

3. Explain the mythological and philosophical allusions in extract (B).

4. Notice any peculiarities of construction in the same extract.

5. In what year was the Orestes first represented? Analyse its plot, and comment on the various characters of the piece. Of whom did the chorus consist?

6. State the laws of Anapæstic verse.

Translate :—

(A.)

ἄλλο τι οὖν ἂν φαῖεν ἢ ξυνθήκας τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὁμολογίας παραβαίνεις, οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης ὁμολογήσας, οὐδὲ ἀπατηθείς, οὐδὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ ἀναγκασθεὶς βουλεύσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν ἔτεσιν ἑβδομήκοντα, ἐν οἷς ἐξῆν σοι ἀπιέναι, εἰ μὴ ἠρέσκομεν ἡμεῖς μηδὲ δίκαιαι ἐφαίνοντό σοι αἱ ὁμολογίαι εἶναι; σὺ δὲ οὔτε Λακεδαίμονα προῃροῦ οὔτε Κρήτην, ἃς δὴ ἑκάστοτε φὴς εὐνομεῖσθαι, οὔτε ἄλλην οὐδεμίαν τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐδὲ τῶν βαρβαρικῶν, ἀλλ' ἐλάττω ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀπεδήμησας ἢ οἱ χωλοί τε καὶ τυφλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀνάπηροι· οὕτω σοι διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων ἤρεσκεν ἡ πόλις τε καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ νόμοι δῆλον ὅτι· τίνι γὰρ ἂν πόλις ἀρέσκοι ἄνευ νόμων; νῦν δὲ δὴ οὐκ ἐμμενεῖς τοῖς ὡμολογημένοις; ἐὰν ἡμῖν γε πείθῃ, ὦ Σώκρατες· καὶ οὐ καταγέλαστός γε ἔσει ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξελθών. Σκόπει γὰρ δή, ταῦτα παραβὰς καὶ ἐξαμαρτών τι τούτων τί ἀγαθὸν ἐργάσει σαυτόν, ἢ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους τοὺς σαυτοῦ. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύσουσί γέ σου οἱ ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ αὐτοὶ φεύγειν καὶ στερηθῆναι τῆς πόλεως, ἢ τὴν οὐσίαν ἀπολέσαι, σχεδόν τι δῆλον· αὐτὸς δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἐὰν εἰς τῶν ἐγγύτατά τινα πόλεων ἔλθῃς, ἢ Θήβαζε ἢ Μεγάραδε,—εὐνομοῦνται γὰρ ἀμφότεραι—πολέμιος ἥξεις, ὦ Σώκρατες, τῇ τούτων πολιτείᾳ, καὶ ὅσοιπερ κήδονται τῶν αὐτῶν πόλεων, ὑποβλέψονταί σε διαφθορέα ἡγούμενοι τῶν νόμων, καὶ βεβαιώσεις τοῖς δικασταῖς τὴν δόξαν, ὥςτε δοκεῖν ὀρθῶς τὴν δίκην δικάσαι.

(B.)

ἡ δ' αὐτὴ αὕτη βασίλεια καὶ ἀπάτην τοιήνδε τινὰ ἐμηχανήσατο. ὑπὲρ τῶν μάλιστα λεωφόρων πυλέων τοῦ ἄστεος τάφον ἑωϋτῇ κατεσκευάσατο μετέωρον ἐπιπολῆς αὐτέων τῶν πυλέων, ἐνεκόλαψε δὲ ἐς τὸν τάφον γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε· ΤΩΝ ΤΙΣ 'ΕΜΕΥ 'ΥΣΤΕΡΟΝ ΓΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ 'ΗΝ ΣΠΑΝΙΣΗι ΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ, 'ΑΝΟΙΞΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΤΑΦΟΝ ΛΑΒΕΤΩ 'ΟΚΟΣΑ ΒΟΥΛΕΤΑΙ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΑ. ΜΗ ΜΕΝΤΟΙ ΓΕ ΜΗ ΣΠΑΝΙΣΑΣ ΓΕ 'ΑΛΛΩΣ 'ΑΝΟΙΞΗι. Ο'Υ ΓΑΡ 'ΑΜΕΙΝΟΝ. οὗτος ὁ τάφος ἦν ἀκίνητος, μέχρι οὗ ἐς Δαρεῖον περιῆλθε ἡ βασιληΐη. Δαρείῳ δὲ καὶ δεινὸν ἐδόκεε εἶναι τῇσι πύλῃσι ταύτῃσι μηδὲν χρᾶσθαι, καὶ χρημάτων κειμένων, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν χρημάτων ἐπικαλεομένων, μὴ οὐ λαβεῖν αὐτά. τῇσι δὲ πύλῃσι ταύτῃσι οὐδὲν ἐχρᾶτο τοῦδε εἵνεκεν, ὅτι ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς οἱ ἐγίνετο ὁ νεκρὸς διεξελαύνοντι. ἀνοίξας δὲ τὸν τάφον εὗρε χρήματα μὲν οὔ, τὸν δὲ νεκρὸν καὶ γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε. 'ΕΙ ΜΗ 'ΑΠΛΗΣΤΟΣ ΤΕ 'ΕΑΣ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ 'ΑΙΣΧΡΟΚΕΡΔΗΣ, Ο'ΥΚ 'ΑΝ ΝΕΚΡΩΝ ΘΗΚΑΣ 'ΑΝΕΩιΓΕΣ. αὕτη μέν νυν ἡ βασίλεια τοιαύτη τις λέγεται γενέσθαι.

Retranslate into Greek:—

"We ought not, then, to retaliate upon, or to injure any one of mankind, no matter what we may suffer at their hands. And see that, in assenting to this, you do not assent contrary to your opinion. Between those, then, who have arrived at this conclusion, and those who have not, there can be no common ground of deliberation; but they must of necessity mutually despise each other, when they become aware of each other's opinions. Consider carefully, then, whether you participate and acquiesce in this principle; and in our deliberations let us start from this position; viz.: that it is never right either to injure or to retaliate, or when we are injured, to avenge ourselves by injuring in return."

1. In extract (A).—(α). State fully the origin of the interrogative form, ἄλλο τι. (β). State, and illustrate from this extract, the distinction between οὐ and μή, as used in *dependent* sentences. (γ). Distinguish between πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων and τῶν Ἑλλήνων πολέων. Why is βαρβαρικῶν here used, and not βαρβάρων? (δ). Supply the ellipsis in the last sentence. (ε). Explain the form 'ΕΑΣ in extract (B).

2. Derive λεωφόρος, ἐπιπολῆς, ἐπιτήδειος, ἱστορία.

3. Give some account of the *Sophists.*

4. State generally the nature of the argument employed by Socrates in the Crito.

5. Define *Unity of Action*, and show how the work of Herodotus satisfies its requirements.

6. Give the names and exact relative positions of the Hellenic colonies of Asia Minor.

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7. Translate into English:—

βουλευομένοισι δέ σφι ταῦτα παραγίνονται βοηθέοντες Μιλήσιοί τε καὶ οἱ τούτων σύμμαχοι. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ τὰ μὲν πρότερον οἱ Κᾶρες ἐβουλεύοντο μετῆκαν, οἱ δὲ αὖτις πολεμεῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀρτέοντο. καὶ ἐπιοῦσί τε τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι συμβάλλουσι καὶ μαχεσάμενοι ἐπὶ πλεῦν ἢ πρότερον ἑσσώθησαν· πεσόντων δὲ τῶν πάντων πολλῶν Μιλήσιοι μάλιστα ἐπλήγησαν.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Translate:—

(A.)

Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἴδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
ἐλιός θ', ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷς καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἳ ὑπένερθε καμόντας
ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅ τίς κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμόσσῃ,
ὑμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὅρκια πιστά.
εἰ μέν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνῃ,
αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν·
εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
Τρῶας ἔπειθ' Ἑλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι,
τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν,
ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.
εἰ δ' ἂν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν, Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσόντος,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἵνεκα ποινῆς
αὖθι μένων, εἵως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχείω.
ἦ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέϊ χαλκῷ.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἵλετο χαλκός·
οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπάεσσιν
ἔκχεον, ἠδ' εὔχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτῃσιν.
ὧδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε.

(B.)

ὦ Ζεῦ Δίκη τε Ζηνὸς Ἡλίου τε φῶς,
νῦν καλλίνικοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐχθρῶν, φίλαι,
γενησόμεσθα, κεἰς ὁδὸν βεβήκαμεν·
νῦν δ' ἐλπὶς ἐχθροὺς τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίσειν δίκην.
οὗτος γὰρ ἀνὴρ, ᾗ μάλιστ' ἐκάμνομεν,
λιμὴν πέφανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων·
ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων,
μολόντες ἄστυ καὶ πόλισμα Παλλάδος.
ἤδη δὲ πάντα τἀμά σοι βουλεύματα
λέξω· δέχου δὲ μὴ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λόγους.
πέμψασ' ἐμῶν τιν' οἰκετῶν Ἰάσονα
ἐς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰτήσομαι·
μολόντι δ' αὐτῷ μαλθακοὺς λέξω λόγους,
ὡς καὶ δοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα καὶ καλῶς ἔχει,
γάμους τυράννων οὓς προδοὺς ἡμᾶς ἔχει·
καὶ ξύμφορ' εἶναι καὶ καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα.
παῖδας δὲ μεῖναι τοὺς ἐμοὺς αἰτήσομαι,
οὐχ ὡς λιποῦσα πολεμίας ἐπὶ χθονὸς
ἐχθροῖσι παῖδας τοὺς ἐμοὺς καθυβρίσαι,
ἀλλ' ὡς δόλοισι παῖδα βασιλέως κτάνω.
πέμψω γὰρ αὐτοὺς δῶρ' ἔχοντας ἐν χεροῖν,
λεπτόν τε πέπλον καὶ πλόκον χρυσήλατον.

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νύμφῃ φέροντας, τήνδε μὴ φεύγειν χθόνα.
κἄνπερ λαβοῦσα κόσμον ἀμφιθῇ χροΐ,
κακῶς ὀλεῖται πᾶς θ᾽ ὃς ἂν θίγῃ κόρης·
τοιοῖςδε χρίσω φαρμάκοις δωρήματα.
ἐνταῦθα μέντοι τόνδ᾽ ἀπαλλάσσω λόγον·
ᾤμωξα δ᾽ οἷον ἔργον ἔστ᾽ ἐργαστέον
τοὐντεῦθεν ἡμῖν· τέκνα γὰρ κατακτενῶ
τἄμ᾽· οὔτις ἐστὶν ὅςτις ἐξαιρήσεται·
δόμον τε πάντα συγχέασ᾽ Ἰάσονος
ἔξειμι γαίας, φιλτάτων παίδων φόνον
φεύγουσα καὶ τλᾶσ᾽ ἔργον ἀνοσιώτατον·
οὐ γὰρ γελᾶσθαι τλητὸν ἐξ ἐχθρῶν, φίλαι.
ἴτω· τί μοι ζῆν κέρδος; οὔτε μοι πατρὶς
οὔτ᾽ οἶκός ἐστιν οὔτ᾽ ἀποστροφὴ κακῶν.
ἡμάρτανον τόθ᾽ ἡνίκ᾽ ἐξελίμπανον
δόμους πατρῴους, ἀνδρὸς Ἕλληνος λόγοις
πεισθεῖσ᾽, ὃς ἡμῖν ξὺν θεῷ τίσει δίκην.

Extract (A):—

1. Explain the grammatical forms, *ὀμόσσῃ, ἀποτίνεμεν, κιχείω, ἢ ἔκχεον, εἰπεῖσκεν, τάμε.*
2. How does *καμόντας* come to bear the signification which it has in the text?
3. Explain the grammatical figure *tmesis*, and give examples from the text.
4. Derive *ὑπένερθε, ἐπίορκον, ὅρκιον, νηλὴς κρητήρ.*
5. Explain the nature of the particle *κε.*
6. What is the construction of *ἀποδοῦναι?*

Extract (B):—

1. Explain the construction of the clause beginning *ὡς καὶ δοκεῖ μοι, κ.τ.λ.*
2. Distinguish between *οὐχ ὡς λιποῦσα* and *οὐχ ὡς λείψουσα.*
3. Explain the grammatical forms, *πέφανται* and *συγχέασα.*
4. Render into Greek the phrases—"to suffer punishment," "to inflict punishment."
5. Define *cæsura*, and give examples of it from the above extracts.
6. Do the following lines violate any law of Iambic verse?

   ἄπαντ᾽ ἐπράχθη πλὴν θεοῖσιν κοιρανεῖν
   ὡς δὴ δέδηγμαι τὴν ἐμαύτοῦ καρδιάν.

7. Correct the accentuation of the following words, and state your reasons for the corrections:—*ἠδικήμενη, ἀφικέτο, χθόνος, πεπαύμενοι.*
8. What was the origin of the Greek Drama; and what peculiarities in its form and language may be traced to this origin?

Translate into English:—

(A.)

τούτων δὲ τοιούτων ὄντων* τίς οὕτω μαίνεται ὅστις οὐ βούλεταί σοι φίλος εἶναι; ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἐρῶ γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα ἐξ ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας καὶ σὲ βουλήσεσθαι φίλον ἡμῖν εἶναι. οἶδα μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν Μυσοὺς λυπηροὺς ὄντας, οὓς νομίζω ἂν σὺν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει ταπεινοὺς ὑμῖν παρασχεῖν· οἶδα δὲ καὶ Πισίδας· ἀκούω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, ἃ* οἶμαι ἂν παῦσαι ἐνοχλοῦντα* ἀεὶ τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ εὐδαιμονίᾳ. Αἰγυπτίους δὲ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς νῦν γιγνώσκω τεθυμωμένους, οὐχ ὁρῶ ποίᾳ δυνάμει συμμάχῳ χρησάμενοι μᾶλλον ἂν κολάσεσθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης.

(B.)

Ἑλένης μὲν ταύτην ἄπιξιν* παρὰ Πρωτέα ἔλεγον οἱ ἱρέες γενέσθαι· δοκέει δέ μοι καὶ Ὅμηρος τὸν λόγον τοῦτον πυθέσθαι· ἀλλ᾽ οὐ γὰρ ὁμοίως ἐς τὴν ἐποποιΐην* εὐπρεπὴς ἦν τῷ ἑτέρῳ, τῷπερ* ἐχρήσατο, [ἐς δ] μετῆκε*

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αὐτὸν δηλώσας ὡς καὶ τοῦτον ἐπίσταιτο τὸν λόγον. δῆλον δέ· κατὰ* γὰρ ἐποίησε ἐν Ἰλιάδι (καὶ οὐδαμῇ ἄλλῃ ἀνεπόδισε ἑωυτόν) πλάνην τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, ὡς ἀπηνείχθη ἄγων Ἑλένην τῇ τε δὴ ἄλλῃ πλαζόμενος, καὶ ὡς ἐς Σιδῶνα τῆς Φοινίκης ἀπίκετο (ἐπιμέμνηται δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐν Διομήδεος ἀριστείῃ· λέγει δὲ τὰ ἔπεα οὕτω·

ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς
ἤγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλὼς εὐρέα πόντον,
τὴν ὁδὸν, ἣν Ἑλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.

ἐπιμέμνηται δὲ καὶ ἐν Ὀδυσσείῃ, ἐν τοισίδε τοῖσι ἔπεσι·

τοῖα Διὸς θυγάτηρ ἔχε* φάρμακα μητιόεντα,
ἐσθλὰ, τά οἱ Πολυδάμνα πόρεν Θῶνος παράκοιτις
Αἰγυπτίη, τῇ πλεῖστα φέρει ζείδωρος ἄρουρα
φάρμακα, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ μεμιγμένα, πολλα δὲ λυγρά.

καὶ τάδε ἕτερα πρὸς Τηλέμαχον Μενέλεως λέγει·

Αἰγύπτῳ μ' ἔτι δεῦρο θεοὶ μεμαῶτα νέεσθαι
ἔσχον, ἐπεὶ οὔ σφιν ἔρεξα τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας),

ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι ἔπεσι δηλοῖ, ὅτι ἠπίστατο τὴν ἐς Αἴγυπτον Ἀλεξάνδρου πλάνην· ὁμουρέει* γὰρ ἡ Συρίη Αἰγύπτῳ· οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες, τῶν ἐστὶ ἡ Σιδὼν, ἐν τῇ Συρίῃ οἰκέουσι.

(C).

Ἤδη δ' οὖν ὑπέφαινεν ἡμέρα· καὶ κατελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν περὶ ἀναγωγὴν ἐγιγνόμεθα· παρεσκεύαστο δ' αὐτῷ καὶ σκάφος καὶ ἱερεῖα, καὶ μελίκρατα, καὶ ἄλλα, ὅσα πρὸς τὴν τελετὴν χρήσιμα. ἐμβαλόμενοι οὖν ἅπαντα τὰ παρεσκευασμένα οὕτω δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ

Βαίνομεν ἀχνύμενοι, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέοντες.

καὶ μέχρι μέν τινος ὑπεφερόμεθα ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ· εἶτα δ' ἐσεπλεύσαμεν ἐς τὸ ἕλος, καὶ τὴν λίμνην, ἐς ἣν ὁ Εὐφράτης ἀφανίζεται. περαιωθέντες δὲ καὶ ταύτην ἀφικνούμεθα ἔς τι χωρίον ἔρημον, καὶ ὑλῶδες, καὶ ἀνήλιον· ἐς ὃ ἀποβάντες (ἡγεῖτο δὲ ὁ Μιθροβαρζάνης) βόθρον τε ὠρυξάμεθα, καὶ τὰ μῆλα ἐσφάξαμεν, καὶ τὸ αἷμα περὶ τὸν βόθρον ἐσπείσαμεν.

1. Give the forms of the words thus marked (*), in each of the extracts (A) and (B), in the dialect of the other.

2. Translate into Greek:—
   - (α). This thing became evident on the following day.
   - (β). As the night advanced, fear fell upon the Greeks.
   - (γ). If the enemy had been brave, they would not have been conquered by the Greeks.
   - (δ). If the Greeks *are* brave, they will conquer their enemies.
   - (ε). If the Greeks *be* brave, they will conquer their enemies.

3. Comment on the following constructions, extract (A):—(*a*). ὅστις οὐ βούλεται. (*b*). οἶδα Μυσοὺς λυπηροὺς ὄντας. (*c*). Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐρῶ γάρ, κ. τ. λ. (*d*). ἀκούω ἄλλα ἔθνη εἶναι. Extract (B):—(*e*). ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ. (*f*). δῆλον δέ· κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησε, κ. τ. λ.

4. Derive ἀναποδίζειν and μελίκρατον. Distinguish between ἄκρατος and ἀκρατής as to meaning, derivation, and the quantity of the penultimate.

5. Give the mood, tense, person, &c., and the present indicative of the following verbs and participles:—παρεσκεύαστο, ἐσεπλεύσαμεν, ἐσφάξαμεν, ἐπείσαμεν, ἀπηνείχθη, ἀπίκετο, ἐπιμέμνηται, ἤγαγε ἐπιπλώς.

6. Explain the expression Διομήδεος ἀριστείη.

7. Give a short summary of the portion of *Grecian* history, included in the work of Herodotus.

8. What was the extent of Syria in the time of Herodotus, according to the above extract; and what in later times?

JOHN RYALL, *Professor.*

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THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—LATIN.

Write an essay on the importance of studying ancient art in connexion with Roman Literature.

Translate into Latin:—

"Censure," says a late ingenious author, "is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." It is a folly for an eminent man to think of escaping it, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. If men of eminence are exposed to censure on one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due to them, they likewise receive praises which they do not deserve. In a word, the man in a high post is never regarded with an indifferent eye, but always considered as a friend or an enemy.

Translate into Elegiacs:—

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime
Peal'd their first notes to sound the march of Time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.—
When all the sister planets have decay'd;
When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below;
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Subject for a Latin Essay:—

Ut pictura, poesis.

Horace—Ars. Poetica, v. 361.

Translate into Latin verse, in an appropriate metre:—

And yet, fair bow, no fabling dreams,
But words of the Most High,
Have told why first thy robe of beams
Was woven in the sky.

When o'er the green undeluged earth
Heaven's covenant thou didst shine,
How came the world's grey fathers forth
To watch thy sacred sign!

And when its yellow lustre smiled
O'er mountains yet untrod,
Each mother held aloft her child
To bless the bow of God.

Methinks thy jubilee to keep,
The first made anthem rang,
On earth delivered from the deep,
And the first poet sang.

FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. What are the Roman names of the rivers Loire, Seine, Garonne, Rhone, and Somme? Describe accurately the situation of Tenedos.
2. Give the rules for the Pentameter Verse.
3. How is a purpose expressed in Latin?
4. Give an account of the Licinian Rogations.
5. When did Cicero die? Mention the chief events which took place in the same year.

Appendix B.

—

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Translate into Latin:—

The origin of the human soul is not to be found anywhere on earth. There is nothing mixed, concrete, or earthly; nothing of water, air, or fire in it. For these natures are not susceptible of memory, intelligence, or thought; have nothing that can retain the past, foresee the future, lay hold on the present; which faculties are purely Divine, and could not possibly be derived to man except from God. The nature of the soul, therefore, is of a singular kind; distinct from these known and obvious natures; and whatever it be that feels and tastes, that lives and moves in us, it must be heavenly and Divine, and for that reason eternal.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Translate:—

Quare per divos oratus uterque penates,
Tu cave ne minuas, tu, ne maius facias id,
Quod satis esse putat pater et natura coërcet.
Praeterea ne vos titillet gloria, iure-
Iurando obstringam ambo: uter aedilis fueritve
Vestrûm praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.
In cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,
Latus ut in circo spatiere, aut aeneus ut stes,
Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis?
Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu,
Astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem.

Translate into Latin:—

It is one of his maxims, which he inculcates in his writings, that, as the end of a pilot is a prosperous voyage; of a physician, the health of his patient; of a general, victory; so that of a statesman is, to make his citizens happy, to make them firm in power, rich in wealth, splendid in glory, eminent in virtues, which he declares to be the greatest and best of all works among men; and as this cannot be effected but by the concord and harmony of the constituent members of a city, so it was his constant aim to unite the different orders of the state into one common interest, and to inspire them with a mutual confidence in each other, so as to balance the supremacy of the people, by the authority of the senate, that the one should enact, but the other advise; the one have the last resort, the other the chief influence.

Translate into Elegiacs:—

While thus they pass, the sun his glory shrouds,
The changing skies hang out their sable clouds;
A sound in air presag'd approaching rain,
And beasts to covert scud across the plain.
Warn'd by the signs, the wandering pair retreat,
To seek for shelter at a neighbouring seat.

B. LEWIS, *Professor*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French, German, or Italian.

When young D'Alembert left the college, he found himself solitary in the world, without any kindred that acknowledged him, and he reverted to her whose care had reared and comforted his earlier days; he took refuge in the humble dwelling of his nurse, feeling, as he afterwards used to say, that the small income which alone he possessed (a pension of less than fifty pounds, settled upon him by his father) would tend to increase somewhat the comforts of the poor people with whom he should hoard. Here he remained happy and contented for forty years—that is, until his health compelled him to change his abode, when the age of the good woman would not permit her to accompany him.

LORD BROUGHAM—*Men of Letters*.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

There is something patriarchal still lingering about rural life in Sweden which renders it a fit theme for a song. Almost primeval simplicity reigns over that Northern land—almost primeval solitude and stillness. You pass out from the gate of the city, and, as if by magic, the scene changes to a wild woodland landscape. Around you are forests of fir. Overhead hang the long, fan-like branches, trailing with moss, and heavy with red and blue cones. Under foot is a carpet of yellow leaves; and the air is warm and balmy. On a wooden bridge you cross a little silver stream; and anon come forth into a pleasant and sunny land of farms. Wooden fences divide adjoining fields. The peasants take off their hats as you pass; you sneeze, and they cry "God bless you." The houses in the villages and smaller towns are all built of hewn timber, and for the most part painted red. In many villages there are no taverns, and the peasants take turns in receiving travellers.—LONGFELLOW.

1. Who are the greatest French dramatists of the 17th century?
2. What are the characteristics of *Bossuet*'s sermons?
3. When did *Barthélémy* live, and which is his principal work?
4. Give an outline of the state of French literature in the 18th century.
5. What are the peculiarities of *Racine's* plays?

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP—METAPHYSICS.

1. Explain the doctrine of "occasional causes." Why was it introduced?
2. To what cause would you attribute the errors of Spinoza?
3. State and illustrate Hartley's Law of Transference?
4. What are Locke's objections to the existence of innate *practical* principles? Can they be answered?
5. What is the difference between an impression and an idea, according to Hume?
6. What is Kant's account of the Sensitive faculty?
7. What is Reid's theory of Perception?
8. Must every primary datum of consciousness be incomprehensible?
9. Into what classes does Sir W. Hamilton divide our faculties? Examine this division.
10. Is it in any sense true that all our senses may be resolved into Touch?

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS.—LOGIC.

1. Explain what is meant by simple complex apprehension.
2. Define common and infinite nouns.
3. How does the logical differ from all other kinds of definition?
4. What is meant by a distributed term? What are the laws of distribution?
5. Are the laws of contrary opposition necessary?
6. Can they be converted? If so, how?
7. Show that two particular premises prove nothing.
8. Construct syllogisms in Disamis and Bramantip, and reduce them.
9. Special rules for the fourth figure, with proofs.
10. What objections are made to the fourth figure? Are they valid?
11. What is the special province of the third figure?
12. How does it happen, that in hypothetical propositions both the antecedent and consequent may be false, and yet the whole hypothetical proposition be true?
13. What effect has the introduction of Sir W. Hamilton's new classes of propositions upon the special rules for the figures. Give instances?
14. Can Induction be properly defined as the "Colligation of facts under appropriate conceptions?"
15. What are the objections to the "Method of Agreement?"
16. What causes prevent the universal application of the Four Experimental Methods?
17. Define *à priori* fallacies. Give instances?
18. How many different accounts are given of the *Form* of the Inductive Syllogism? Which do you prefer, and why?

G. S. READ, *Professor.*

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

JUNIOR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.—MATHEMATICS.

1. Reduce to simple fractions the expressions—

$$(\tfrac{2}{3}+\tfrac{1}{2})\div(\tfrac{2}{3}-\tfrac{1}{2})+(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{6})\ (\tfrac{1}{2}-\tfrac{1}{3}),$$
$$\tfrac{2}{3} \text{ of } \tfrac{3}{4} \text{ of } \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{7} \text{ of } \tfrac{5}{9} \text{ of } 14\tfrac{1}{2}.$$

2. Find the length of a side of a square containing 156,325 square yards. Find also the diagonal.

3. If $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost £$5\frac{1}{3}$, what will $9\frac{5}{8}$ ells cost, supposing each ell to be a yard and a quarter.

4. Prove that $z^3(x^2+y^2+z^2)-(y-z)^2-(z-x)^2-(x-y)^2$ is a complete square.

5. Solve the equations—

$$a+x+\sqrt{a+x}=b.$$
$$\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}=c-\frac{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

6. The product of two numbers is 14, and the difference of their cubes 296. Find the numbers.

7. Given in a right-angled triangle, the length of the straight line drawn from the right angle to bisect the hypothenuse; given, also, the perimeter; required the sides.

8. Required to describe a circle which shall have a given radius, touch a given straight line, and pass through a given point. Does the problem, in general, admit of more than one solution?

9. Prove that if two straight lines intersect in a circle, the rectangle under the segments of the one will be equal to the rectangle under the segments of the other.

10. Prove the following theorems of plane trigonometry, viz.:—

$$\tan.\,(A\pm B)=\frac{\tan.\,A\pm\tan.\,B}{1\pm\tan.\,A\tan.\,B}$$
$$\tan.\,\frac{A}{2}=\frac{\sin.\,A}{1+\cos.\,A}.$$

11. State and demonstrate the principal theorems relating to the solution of plane triangles.

12. Determine the ratio between the areas of a square, described about a given circle, and a regular duodecagon, inscribed in the same circle.

13. If P be the continued product, Q the sum, and R the sum of the reciprocals of n quantities, in geometrical progression, deduce an equation connecting P, Q, R, and n.

SECOND YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.—MATHEMATICS.

1. Reduce to vulgar fractions the recurring decimals, $\cdot\dot{3}\dot{5}\dot{2}\dot{9}$ and $\cdot 35\dot{2}\dot{9}$, and give the theory of the process.

2. Investigate a formula for determining the solid content of a cylinder, the circumference of which, and the area of the curve surface of which, are given.

3. Solve the equations—

$$(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}-(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}=2.$$
$$x^4-x^3+x^2-x+1=0.$$

4. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$x+y+z=3.$$
$$2x-y+4z=4.$$
$$3x+2y+5z=6.$$

5. Investigate the condition under which the three equations—

$$ax+by=c,$$
$$dx+ey=f,$$
$$gx+hy=k,$$

are not independent.

6. Assuming the binomial theorem to be true for a positive integral index, give Euler's proof of its extension to the case in which the index is fractional.

7. Given the solid content, the superficial content, and the sum of all the edges

AppendixB.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

of a rectangular prism, construct an equation upon the solution of which the determination of the lengths of those edges will depend.

8. State and prove the most important properties of logarithms.

9. Find two numbers, whose sum multiplied by the greater shall be equal to a, and whose difference multiplied by the less shall be equal to b.

10. If xy be always in a constant ratio to x^2-y^2, and if, when $x=1$, $y=2$, find the general value of y in terms of x.

11. Given sin. $30°=\frac{1}{2}$, show how to find the numerical values of sin. 15°, and sin. 45°.

12. Prove the following theorems, viz:—

$$\sin.\ (A-B)=\sin.\ A\ \cos.\ B-\cos.\ A\ \sin.\ B.$$

$$\frac{\sin.\ 2A}{1+\cos.\ 2A}\times\frac{\cos.\ A}{1+\cos.\ A}=\tan.\frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\tan.\ A+\tan.\ B+\tan.\ C-\tan.\ A\ \tan.\ B\ \tan\ C=\frac{\sin.\ (A+B+C)}{\cos.\ A\ \cos.\ B\ \cos.\ C}.$$

The first of the above theorems is to be proved geometrically.

13. Find the relation between a and b, in order that the straight line, whose equation is $y=ax+b$, may touch the curve, whose equation is $x^2-y^2=1$.

THIRD YEAR'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND CALCULUS.

1. Investigate an expression for the length of a perpendicular from a given point, upon a given straight line. Transform the expression to polar co-ordinates.

2. Interpret the following equations:—

$$(2x+3y-1)\ (3x+2y-1)=0.$$
$$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=0.$$
$$xy=a^2.$$

3. How are the points of intersection of two curves, whose equations are given, determined? Determine the points in which the circle $x^2+y^2=1$, cuts the parabola $y^2=4x$.

4. How do you determine when three straight lines, whose equations are given, have one common point of intersection? Apply the method to the straight lines whose equations are—

$$2y-3x+5=0;\ 3y-2x+6=0:\ y-x+\tfrac{11}{5}=0.$$

5. Find the equations of the common tangents to the parabola and circle of Qn. 3.

6. What is meant by conjugate diameters in an ellipse? Give their general theory, and deduce from it their chief properties.

7. Define a differential coefficient; and show, from the geometrical problem of drawing a tangent to a plane curve, one origin of that idea of a limit which a differential coefficient expresses.

8. Deduce, from first principles, the differential coefficients of the functions a^x, and x^n.

9. Inscribe, in a given sphere, the greatest cone; and, in that cone, the greatest cylinder. Will that cylinder be the greatest that could be inscribed in any cone inscribed in the sphere?

10. Find the second differential coefficients of log. (sin. x), and of $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$.

11. Find the areas of the curves which have the following equations, viz.:—

$$y=x^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{x}-x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y=\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$y=\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

12. Find, by integration, the length of the arc of the common parabola, and the area of the common cycloid.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Approximate to a root of the cubic equation $x^3-7x^2+12x-100=0$.

2. What is meant by elimination; and what rule exists as to the number of quantities which can be eliminated from a given number of equations? How is the rule affected by the circumstance of any of the equations being mutually dependent, or by the equations being all homogeneous?

3. Eliminate x, y, and z, from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} ax+by+cz&=0,\\ ax+ey+fz&=0,\\ gx+hy+iz&=0. \end{aligned}$$

Eliminate also x from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2+2bx+c&=0.\\ bx^2+2cx+e&=0. \end{aligned}$$

4. Prove the exponential theorem.

5. Transfer the number 2796 to the scale of notation whose radix is 5.

6. Solve the algebraic equations—

(1.) $$(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})^2+x+\sqrt{x^2-1}=a.$$

(2.) $$x^2-5x^{\frac{3}{2}}+2x-5x^{\frac{1}{2}}+1=0.$$

7. Give Cardan's solution of the cubic equation $x^3+px=q$, and determine fully the cases in which it is directly available.

8. Show that in those cases in which Cardan's solution is not directly available, it may still be employed with the aid of trigonometrical tables.

9. If in a right-angled spherical triangle $A=a$, then b and c are quadrants. Prove this.

10. Given the sun's declination and altitude, show how, with the additional knowledge of the latitude, we can find the time, or with that of the time can find the latitude.

11. Demonstrate Napier's analogies for the solution of spherical triangles.

12. Show how, when the solution of a spherical triangle depends on a sine, it may be determined whether the solution is finally ambiguous or not.

GEORGE BOOLE, *Professor.*

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. In charging a Leyden jar, why is one coating always placed in connexion with the earth?

2. Describe Smee's battery; and state the advantage derived from amalgamating the zinc.

3. How can a current of electricity be obtained from a magnet?

4. Is there always a mechanical advantage obtained in using a lever?

5. In a well-constructed balance, what must be the position of the centre of gravity?

6. Distinguish between the terms, accelerating and moving force; and how, from knowing the one, and the mass of the body in motion, can the other be found?

7. A body is projected upwards, with a velocity of 64 feet per second, how far will it ascend before it begins to return?

8. In using a specific gravity bottle, how is the weight of the bottle to be accurately ascertained?

9. A piece of wood weighs 120 grains, and when attached to 220 grains of lead and immersed in water, the whole weighs 80 grains, the specific gravity of lead being 11; determine the specific gravity of the wood.

10. What degree of Reaumur's thermometer corresponds to 80 of Fahrenheit's?

11. How would you determine experimentally the focal length of a concave lens?

12. Describe the construction of the following instruments:—Camera Obscura, Solar Microscope, Camera Lucida.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. A beam rests against a smooth vertical plane and a smooth curve, find the nature of the curve, that the beam may be at rest in all positions $4x^2+y^2=4ax$.

2. Prove that in the impact of imperfectly elastic bodies there is always a loss of vis viva after impact.

3. If α be the angle between the two tangents at the extremities of any arc of the parabolic path of a particle acted on by gravity, v v' the velocities at these two points and $v_{\prime}$ the velocity at the vertex, prove that the time through the arc $=\frac{v\,v'\,\sin.\,\alpha}{g\,v_{\prime}}$

4. Find time of oscillation in a cycloidal pendulum.

5. A body describes an ellipse under the action of a force directed to the centre, find the periodic time.

6. Prove the following formula for the dispersion produced by a system of lenses arranged on the same axis:—

$$\Delta\,\beta^{F(n)}\left\{\frac{\beta}{\alpha'}\ \frac{\beta'}{\alpha''}\ \frac{\beta''}{\alpha'''}\ \&c.\right\}^2=\pi\ \phi+\pi'\ \phi'\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^2+\pi''\ \phi''\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha'}\ \frac{\beta'}{\alpha''}\right)^2+\&c.$$

7. Hence show that the ratio of the dispersive powers of two lenses which achromatize is given by the formula—

$$p=-\frac{f}{f'}\left(1+\frac{\delta}{f}\right)^2$$

8. Find when a planet is stationary.

9. Show how to calculate the duration of a lunar eclipse.

10. How has the sun's parallax been obtained from observing a transit of Venus?

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS OF FOURTH YEAR.—CHEMISTRY.

1. State shortly the electro-chemical theory of Berzelius.

2. In what proportions, by volume, do N and O unite to form protoxide and binoxide of nitrogen and hyponitric acid? Calculate the specific gravity of the three compounds:

Sp. gr. of N = 0·9713
O = 1·1056

3. Explain by formulæ the preparation of hydrofluosilicic acid. What are its properties?

4. How is the combining volume of a gas calculated? What is the ultimate reason of the law of combination by volume?

5. Explain the binary theory of salts.

6. What peculiar law, regulating the formation of double salts, enables us to distinguish them from salts of a bibasic acid?

7. Give the theory of the American and of the German mode of extracting silver from its ores.

8. Why do we find only one octohedron in the regular system and two in the square prismatic? Give the notation of the faces of the primary and of the secondary octohedrons belonging to the latter system.

9. Give examples and state the nature of ammonium, ammonia, and nitrile compounds in organic chemistry.

10. How are the compound ethers generally prepared?

11. Explain in symbols the action of concentrated mineral acids on hydrated hydrocyanic acid.

12. The double salt of morphia and platinum yields, on combustion, 20·14 parts of metallic platinum; calculate the atomic weight of morphia—

Cl. = 35·5
Pt. = 99·

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS, MEDICINE, AND ENGINEERING.—CHEMISTRY.

1. Give examples, by formulæ, of simple and double decomposition.

2. Explain shortly the atomic theory.

3. What is the essential difference between the phlogistic and the antiphlogistic theories?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

4. In what manner is iodine prepared? What are its properties?
5. How is PH_3 prepared? Why is it not always spontaneously combustible?
6. Explain shortly in what manner some acid and basic salts may be regarded as neutral salts.
7. Give the number of volumes which unite, and the condensation which takes place, when N and H form ammonia, and N and O form protoxide and binoxide of nitrogen and hyponitric acid.
8. Give the relations of the axes of the hexagonal system. What is its most important hemihedral form?
9. Salts of zinc, alumina, and iron are in solution together; separate them from each other, and give the characteristic tests for each.
10. Give the metallurgy of copper.
11. What is a compound radical? Give examples.
12. How is urea artificially prepared?

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

MEDICINE.—SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.—BOTANY.

1. Distinguish the family *Cucurbitaceæ.*
2. Give examples of British *Phanerogamia* with 'didynamous' stamens.
3. How do Mosses differ from *Hepaticæ?*
4. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the Yeast-Plant.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the digestive apparatus of the common Liver Fluke (*Distoma hepaticum*).
2. How is the function of respiration effected in the class *Cephalopoda?*
3. In what groups of Molluscous animals are the sexes distinct?
4. Refer the following genera to their 'orders,' 'classes,' and 'sub-kingdoms:'—*Limulus; Oniscus; Bufo; Clio; Strongylus; Gordius; Planaria; and Gorgonia.*

ARTS.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL HISTORY.—BOTANY.

1. Distinguish the principal kinds of 'æstivation.'
2. What are the characters of the family *Plumbagineæ?*
3. Describe the 'globule' of the *Characeæ.*
4. Give some account of the development of the embryo in *Pinus.*

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the "shell" of the common Sea-urchin.
2. Name the most important distinctive peculiarities of the skull in *Mammalia.*
3. Explain the nature of the *Hectocotylus.*
4. Give a brief account of the process of incubation in the Domestic Fowl.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the density of sea-water, and what the per-centage of its solid contents?
2. Name the principal "rainless districts," and account for the absence (or scarcity) of rain in these regions.
3. The mean annual temperature of the whole northern hemisphere is said to be higher than that of the southern. How may this fact be explained?
4. Give some account of the fauna and flora of the Galapagos Islands.

ARTS.—SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.—BOTANY.

1. Name those families of British *Thalamifloræ* in which the ovary is 'apocarpous.'
2. How may these families be distinguished from one another?
3. Give examples of 'tubular,' 'rotate,' and 'personate' corollas.
4. What are the characteristics of the *Equisetaceæ?*

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Concisely indicate the distinctive peculiarities of the skeleton in Fishes.
2. In what Annullose animals is a digestive apparatus absent?
3. Distinguish the order *Alcyonaria* (=*Asteroida*).
4. How do Sponges differ from other *Protozoa*?

J. REAY GREENE, *Professor*.

SECOND YEAR'S ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. Describe the features which mark rocks of a sedimentary nature.
2. Under what circumstances do plutonic rocks occur; and from what circumstances are these rocks supposed to have originated?
3. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of doleritic and trachytic rocks?
4. What is the structure which gives rise to slates; and what are the most important phenomena which accompany this structure?
5. Of what value are fossils; and what conclusions can be derived from them?
6. What are the divisions of the sedimentary rocks; and what *cephalopods* serve to mark these divisions?
7. Where, and under what circumstances, does the rock-salt of Ireland occur?
8. From what portions of the sedimentary deposits are the substances used as cements in Great Britain procured?
9. Describe the external characters of calc-spar.
10. What is the general composition of the minerals which appertain to the zeolitic family?
11. To what purposes is massive corundum applied, and from whence is it obtained in a massive state?
12. What are the names and compositions of the three species of sulphuret of iron?

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor*.

ENGINEERING.

1. How would you examine whether the spirit bubbles in the horizontal level of a theodolite were in adjustment?
2. Two staffs are set up 200 feet apart, and 4·34 and 5·76 are level points on them; a level is set up in line with them, and 100 feet from that on the highest ground, and reads 5·40 and 8·94; is it in adjustment; if not, what is the matter with it?
3. In ranging a curve with the theodolite and chain, what tests have you of the accuracy of your work?
4. Describe the method of surveying with the prismatic compass and chain; and state under what circumstances you would adopt it.
5. Take out the acreage of the accompanying map.
6. On the accompanying contour map lay down a line having a fall of 1 in 800, starting from the point marked.
7. Of two stations seen from a boat, one is at the sea level, the other is elevated 9°, and the observed angle between them is 23° 36′, find the horizontal value of the angle between them.
8. Read the instruments on the table.

* * *

1. Construct a regular hexagon on a given line.
2. Given the projection of a point and the traces of a plane, find the traces of a plane passing through the point and being parallel to the plane.
3. Given the projections of a line; find the angle it makes with one of the planes of projection.
4. Find the angle between two planes whose traces are given.
5. Draw the section of a cone made by a plane inclined at a given angle to the axis of the cone.

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Examination Papers for Scholarships.

6. How would you find the isometric projection of a curve lying in one of the isometric planes?

7. Given the projections of a point, and the position of the picture plane and point sight; find the perspective of the point.

8. If any number of lines lie in parallel planes, their vanishing points lie along a right line, prove this, and show how to find the line.

Scholarship of Second Year.—Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Describe the microscopic features of the voluntary muscular fibre.

2. Describe the microscopic characters of enamel, dentine, and crusta petrosa.

3. State the connexions, vessels, and nerves of the diaphragm. Describe the functions performed by that organ.

4. Mention the structure and office of the iris.

5. State the structures composing the trachea, and describe its cervical and thoracic connexions.

6. Give an outline of the digestive function and of the nature of the gastric juice.

7. Describe the impulse and sounds which attend the heart's action.

8. Describe the internal arrangements of the right ventricle of the heart.

Scholarship of Third Year.—Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Describe the structure and functions of the lymphatic vessels and glands.

2. Mention the constituent parts of the blood, and describe the structure of the blood corpuscles.

3. Describe the general and microscopic features of cartilaginous tissue.

4. State the connexions, structure, and office of the membrana tympani.

5. Describe the structure and office of the choroid membrane of the eye.

6. Describe generally and minutely the mucous membrane of the small intestines.

7. State the connexions, structure, and function of the pancreas.

8. Describe the superficial surface and internal structure of the medulla oblongata.

9. Mention the changes in the state of the air and blood effected by respiration.

10. Describe the connexions, vessels, nerves, and internal structure of the spleen.

Scholarship of Third Year.—Practical Anatomy.

1. Describe the occipital bone, and mention the parts in relation with its internal and external surfaces.

2. Describe the articular surfaces and ligamentous apparatus of the sterno-clavicular and acromio-clavicular articulations.

3. Describe the plantar fascia and relative positions of the plantar muscles.

4. Describe the fascia iliaca and the fascia transversalis abdominis.

5. Mention the boundaries and contents of the popliteal space.

6. Describe the origin, course, and several relations of the internal epigastric artery.

7. Describe the deep perineal fascia and the connexions of the membranous and bulbous portions of the urethra.

8. Describe the anterior scalenus muscle and the third stage of the subclavian artery.

9. Describe the superficial veins and the cutaneous nerves of the superior extremity.

Senior Scholarship.—Anatomy and Physiology.

1. Give an outline of the function of the liver, and of the nature and use of the bile.

2. Describe the microscopic features of the gastric follicles.

3. Describe the optic nerve, commissure, and retina.

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4. Describe the Eustachian tube, tympanic cavity, and ossicula auditus.
5. State the origin, course, branches, and office of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.
6. State the experiments of Hering and Blake which have reference to the rapidity of the circulation.
7. Mention the experiments of Magendie and Ségalas in proof of venous imbibition.
8. Describe the surface, lobes, commissures, and arrangement of the internal structure of the cerebellum.
9. Mention the peculiarities of the organs of circulation within the cranium.
10. Describe the anatomical components and office of the skin.

Senior Scholarship.—Practical Anatomy.

1. State the connexions, processes, foramina of, and the muscles, vessels, and nerves in relation with, the superior maxillary bone.
2. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones, the ligaments and synovial apparatus of the knee joint.
3. Mention the articular connexions of, and several parts in relation with, the fibula.
4. Describe the recti postici and obliqui capitis muscles.
5. In relation to femoral hernia, state the disposition of the fascia lata of the thigh.
6. Describe the origin, course, relations, and branches of the vertebral artery.
7. State the connexions of the submaxillary gland.
8. Describe the vasa deferentia and vesciculæ seminales.
9. State the arrangement of the pelvic portion of the peritoneum in the female subject.
10. Describe the origin, course, and inosculations of the arteria posterior scapulæ.
11. State the origin, course, and branches of the musculo-spiral nerve.
12. Describe the lachrymal puncta, canals, sac, and duct.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor.*

Senior Scholarships in Medicine.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What are the chief bases of classification of therapeutical agents? What is the most practical, what the most scientific mode of arrangement?
2. What are the chief changes which medicinal substances undergo in their passage through the œconomy?
3. Give the reasons for supposing that medicinal substances produce their action on the œconomy only after absorption.
4. What do we understand by the term tonics? Enumerate the chief substances comprised under this head; assign to each its proper sphere of action and relative therapeutical value.
5. Contrast the action of emetics with that of expectorants—of diuretics with that of diaphoretics.
6. Explain the terms stimulus and contra-stimulus; and give an outline of the mode of treatment based upon either theory.
7. What assistance does the use of electricity afford us in the diagnosis—what in the treatment of disease?
8. Compare the action of the different principles contained in crude opium, and state the relative therapeutical value of each.

Third Year's Scholarships in Medicine.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Give the Latin name, plants furnishing it, part or parts of plant used, mode of collecting and preserving, physical properties, chemical constituents and characteristics, adulterations with modes of detecting them, physiological action, therapeutical use, preparations contained in the Dublin Pharmacopeia with their

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constituents, doses, modes of administration and incompatibles, of the following medicinal substances:—

1. Monkshood.
2. Meadow Saffron.
3. Indian Hemp.
4. Aloës.
5. Foxglove.

6. Give the doses for an adult of—corrosive sublimate, liquor arsenicalis, laudanum, tinctura opii camphorata, elaterium, strychnia, and oil of turpentine.

7. Describe the reactions which take place in the preparation of iodide of potassium, hydrochlorate of ammonia, chloroform, subnitrate of bismuth, and morphia.

8. Enumerate the chief preparations of potash and soda. State their modes of preparation, physiological actions, therapeutical uses and modes of administration, more especially contrasting the action of the salts of one alkali with that of the corresponding salts of the other.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE.—PATHOLOGY.

1. What is the difference between the states of the blood in chlorosis and anæmia? If anasarca should arise in such cases, state the difference in the symptoms; state also the alteration in the constituents of the blood in plethora.

2. What are the different forms of emphysema of the lungs, and the causes of the disease?

3. What is the alteration in structure of a nerve which may give rise to hyperæsthesia?

4. What are the effects of diminished innervation on organs and portions of the body?

5. Enumerate the causes of paralysis of the porta dura of the seventh pair of nerves, and the circumstances which would induce you to give an unfavourable prognosis.

6. What are the causes of atrophy of a portion of the brain?

7. Describe the natural process of cure in wounds of the intestines, in the necrosis of long bones, in aneurism, in empyema.

8. Specify some of the explanations given by authors to account for the presence of sugar in the urine in diabetes.

9. What are the effects of inflammation on mucous membrane?

10. What is the process of cure in tubercle?

DENIS C. O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

Appendix C. — Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

APPENDIX C.

SELECTION OF PAPERS FOR SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

Translate:—

(A).—HOMER—*Iliad*, Book III.

Ὣς εἰποῦσα, θεὰ γλυκὺν ἵμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέροιο καὶ ἄστεος ἠδὲ τοκήων.
αὐτίκα δ' ἀργεννῇσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνῃσιν,
ὡρμᾶτ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο, τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
οὐκ οἴη, ἅμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δύ' ἕποντο,
Αἴθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.
αἶψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἦσαν.
Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἠδὲ Θυμοίτην
Λάμπον τε, Κλυτίον θ', Ἱκετάονά τ', ὄζον Ἄρηος,

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Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω,
εἵατο δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκαιῇσι πύλῃσιν,
γήραϊ δὴ πολέμοιο πεπαυμένοι, ἀλλ᾽ ἀγορηταὶ
ἐσθλοί, τεττίγεσσιν ἐοικότες, οἵ τε καθ᾽ ὕλην
δενδρέῳ ἐφεζόμενοι ὄπα λειριόεσσαν ἱεῖσιν·
τοῖοι ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἧντ᾽ ἐπὶ πύργῳ.
οἱ δ᾽ ὡς οὖν εἴδονθ᾽ Ἑλένην ἐπὶ πύργον ἰοῦσαν,
ἦκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεα πτερόεντ᾽ ἀγόρευον·
Οὐ νέμεσις, Τρῶας καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
τοιῇδ᾽ ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν·
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτῃσι θεῇς εἰς ὦπα ἔοικεν.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς, τοίη περ ἐοῦσ᾽, ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
μηδ᾽ ἡμῖν τεκέεσσί τ᾽ ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο.

(B).—Xenophon—*Anabasis*, Book III.

Ἡμεῖς οὖν εἰ μέλλομεν τούτους εἴργειν, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πορευομένους, σφενδονητῶν τε τὴν ταχίστην δεῖ καὶ ἱππέων. ἀκούω δ᾽ εἶναι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ἡμῶν Ῥοδίους, ὧν τοὺς πολλούς φασιν ἐπίστασθαι σφενδονᾶν, καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν καὶ διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι τῶν Περσικῶν σφενδονῶν. ἐκεῖναι γὰρ, διὰ τὸ χειροπληθέσι τοῖς λίθοις σφενδονᾶν, ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνοῦνται, οἱ δέ Ῥόδιοι καὶ ταῖς μολυβδίσιν ἐπίστανται χρῆσθαι. ἢν οὖν αὐτῶν ἐπισκεψώμεθα τίνες πέπανται σφενδόνας, καὶ τούτῳ μὲν δῶμεν αὐτῶν ἀργύριον, τῷ δὲ ἄλλας πλέκειν ἐθέλοντι ἄλλο ἀργύριον τελῶμεν, καὶ τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ ἐθέλοντι ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν εὑρίσκωμεν, ἴσως τινὲς φανοῦνται ἱκανοὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖν. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ ἵππους ὄντας ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι, τοὺς μέν τινας παρ᾽ ἐμοί, τοὺς δὲ τῷ Κλεάρχῳ καταλελειμμένους, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄλλους αἰχμαλώτους σκευοφοροῦντας. ἂν οὖν τούτους πάντας ἐκλέξαντες σκευοφόρα μὲν ἀντιδῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἵππους εἰς ἱππέας κατασκευάσωμεν, ἴσως καὶ οὗτοί τι τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνιάσουσιν.

1. Translate the following sentences into Greek, stating the principle of construction exemplified in each case:—
   - (α). If the wise were to manage the affairs of the State, they would confer a great benefit on all the citizens.
   - (β). When I have taken the city I will kill all the citizens.
   - (γ). What shall we do?
   - (δ). He said that all the citizens ought to confer benefits on the State, when there is any occasion.
   - (ε). I will not drink any of the wine, at least willingly.
   - (ζ). They condemned them all to death.
   - (η). Would that the prudent managed the affairs of the State?
   - (θ). Socrates used to say that he, indeed, ate that he might live, but that others lived that they might eat.
   - (ι). He who does not trust God, has become miserable unknown to himself.
   - (κ). He says that more arms were taken than could have been expected from the number of the dead.
2. Parse the following words:—*πεπνυμένω, γήραϊ, τοκήων, ἕποντο, εἵατο, μολυβδίσιν, πέπανται, φανοῦνται.*

Greek Verse.—Senior Class.

Translate, carefully, the following sentences and phrases, explaining the peculiarities in the construction of each:—

(*a*). πύργοι μὲν, οἵ
πόλιν στέφουσιν, ὡς ἀπ᾽ ὀμμάτων, πρόσω.

(*b*). οἶσθ᾽, ὦ ξέν᾽, ὡς νῦν μὴ σφαλῇς; ἐπείπερ εἶ
γενναῖος ὡς ἰδόντι, πλὴν τοῦ δαίμονος,

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αὐτοῦ μέν', οὗπερ κἀφάνης, ἕως ἐγὼ
τοῖς ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ μὴ κατ' ἄστυ δημόταις
λέξω τάδ' ἐλθών.

(*c*). οὐδενὶ μοιραδία τίσις ἔρχεται
ὧν προπάθῃ τὸ τίνειν· ἀπάτα δ' ἀπά-
ταις ἑτέραις ἑτέρα παραβαλλομέ-
να πόνον, οὐ χάμιν ἀντιδώσιν ἔ-
χειν.

(*d*). ἀλλ' οὔτε μὴ λάχωσι τοῦδε συμμάχου,
οὔτε σφιν ἀρχῆς τῆσδε Καδμείας ποτὲ
ὄνησις ἥξει, τοῦτ' ἐγῷδα τῆσδέ τε
μαντεῖ' ἀκούων συννοῶν τε τάξ ἐμοῦ
παλαίφαθ', ἁμοὶ Φοῖβος ἤνυσέν ποτε.

(*e*). τί γὰρ τὸ μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον νοσεῖς;

(*f*). Ἄνδρες, χθονὸς τῆσδ' εὐγενεῖς οἰκήτορες,
ὁρῶ τιν' ὑμᾶς ὀμμάτων εἰληφότας
φόβον νεωρῆ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπεισόδου,
ὃν μήτ' ὀκνεῖτε, μήτ' ἀφῆτ' ἔπος κακόν.

(*g*). οὐδ' ἂν σ' ἐπαινέσειαν, εἰ πυθοίατο
συλῶντα τἀμὰ καὶ τὰ τῶν θεῶν βίᾳ
ἄγοντα φώτων ἀθλίων ἱκτήρια.

(*h*). εἰσὶ χἀτέροις γοναὶ κακαὶ
καὶ θυμὸς ὀξύς, ἀλλὰ νουθετούμενοι
φίλων ἐπῳδαῖς ἐξαπᾴδονται φύσιν.

(*i*). καὶ σφῷν ὁ νῦν ἔπαινος, ὃν κομίζετον
τοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς οἷς πονεῖτον, οὐκ ἐλάσσονα
ἔτ' ἄλλον οἴσει τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπουργίας.

1. Translate into Iambic verse:—

Hear, son of Agamemnon: now thee the twin
Dioscori, thy mother's relatives, summon,
Castor and this my brother Pollux. (Πολυδεύκης)
Give Electra to Pylades, as a wife for (ἐς) his house,
And go thyself to Athens after leaving Argos.
Now there is a certain hill of Mars, where first the gods
Sat for (ἐπὶ with dat.) votes concerning blood,
When cruel Mars slew Halirrhothius,
Here it behoves thee too to be tried for (δραμεῖν περὶ) murder.

2. Give such topographical explanations as you think necessary to the understanding of the Œdipus Coloneus, illustrating your statements by references to the play.

GREEK PROSE.—SENIOR CLASS.

Translate into English:—

(A).—THUCYDIDES, Book I., c. 73.

Ἡ μὲν πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπεμψεν· αἰσθόμενοι δὲ καταβοὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὖσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἂν γίγνοιντο), ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ῥᾳδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πειθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλεύσησθε, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς λόγου τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς

καθεστῶτος δηλῶσαι, ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἃ κεκτήμεθα, ἥ τε πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστίν. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὧν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψις τῶν ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ καὶ δι' ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη λέγειν. καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ' ὠφελίᾳ ἐκινδυνεύετο, ἧς τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός, εἴ τι ὠφελεῖ, στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραιτήσεως μᾶλλον ἕνεκα ἢ μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως, πρὸς οἵαν ὑμῖν πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. φαμὲν γὰρ Μαραθῶνί τε μόνοι προκινδυνεῦσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, καὶ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν, οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς πανδημεὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυνναυμαχῆσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων πρὸς ναῦς πολλὰς ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς ἐποίησε· νικηθεὶς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίας οὔσης τῆς δυνάμεως, κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλέονι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀνεχώρησε.

Re-translate into Attic Greek:—

(B.)—The Corcyræans, fearing that the enemy, on the strength of his victory, might sail against tho city, and either rescue the men in the island, or proceed to some other violent measures, carried the men over again to the sanctuary of Juno, and kept the city under guard. The Peloponnesians, however, though victorious in the engagement, did not dare to sail against the city, but withdrew with thirteen of tho Corcyræan vessels to the continent, whence they had put out. The next day they advanced none the more against the city, though the inhabitants were in great confusion, but landed on the promontory of Leucimne, and ravaged the country.

1. Give some account of the event known in history as "Tho Return of the Heracleids." What is the dato assigned to it by Thucydides?
2. Give the dates of the events referred to in (A).
3. Describe accurately the situations of Massilia, Chalcis, Leucimne. Olynthus.
4. State accurately the distinction between the use of the participle with and without the article, applying it to tho interpretation of the following sentences:
   - (*a*). Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντες Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες.
   - (*b*). Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τοτε δυνάμει προὔχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὅρκοις κατειλημμένους τοὺς Ἑλένης μνηστῆρας ἄγων, τὸν στόλον αγεῖραι.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor*.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.—LIVY IV. 27.

Translate—

Haec omnia celeritate ingenti acta; relictoque Iulio consule ad praesidium urbis et L. Iulio magistro equitum ad subita belli ministeria, ne qua res qua eguissent in castris moraretur, dictator praeeunte A. Cornelio pontifice maximo ludos magnos tumultus causa vovit, profectusque ab urbe diviso cum Quinctio consule exercitu ad hostes pervenit. sicut bina castra hostium parvo inter se spatio distantia viderant, ipsi quoque mille fermo passus ab hoste dictator Tusculo, consul Lanuvio propiorem locum castris ceperunt. ita quattuor exercitus totidem munimenta planitiem in medio non parvis modo excursionibus ad proelia sed vel ad explicandas utrimque acies satis patentem habebant. nec, ex quo castris castra collata sunt, cessatum a levibus proeliis est, facile patiente dictatore conferendo vires spem universae victoriae temptato paulatim eventu certaminum suos praecipere. itaque hostes nulla in proelio iusto relicta spe, noctu adorti castra consulis rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt. clamor subito ortus non consulis modo vigiles, exercitum deinde omnem, sed dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit. ubi praesenti ope res egebant, consul neo animo defecit nec consilio: pars militum portarum stationes firmat, pars corona vallum cingunt.

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——
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1. Explain the following words as used with reference to a Roman army:—Prætorium, principia, cohors, manipulus, turma.
2. Give the principal parts of eo, peto, fodio, ostendo, verto, and queror.
3. Describe the situation of Cumæ, Veii, Fidenæ, M. Algidus, and Falerii.
4. What were the duties of the Censors? How was the office limited by the Lex Æmilia?
5. Derive publicus, negotium, anceps, acerbus, auspicium, and oppidum.

Translate into Latin—

Religion warns us never to break our word. The boy strives to learn nothing. I first make this request of you, to do nothing against your will for my sake. The Consuls publish a proclamation, that no one should leave the city. So great was the fear of all men, that no one left the city. The Senate decreed that the Consuls should hold a levy. It remains that I should assist Balbus. There was no one but exclaimed, that it was all over with the army. They had joyfully helped Balbus.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS—HORACE.—*Ars Poetica*, v., 136.

Translate—

Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclius olim:
"Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum."
Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte:
"Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post tempora Troiae
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,
Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdim;
Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
Nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ovo;
Semper ad eventum festinat et in medias res
Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit et quae
Desperat tractata nitescere posse relinquit,
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.
Tu, quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi.
Si plausoris eges aulaea manentis et usque
Sessuri, donec cantor Vos plaudite dicat:
Aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.

1. Why is the second syllable in tibicen long?
2. How was the As divided? What is meant by asses usuræ?
3. Explain the line—

Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas.

4. Write a list of the Roman Dramatists in chronological order. Mention the titles of their works, and the periods in which they flourished.
5. Notice some of the various readings in this book.

Translate into Latin elegiacs—

Rarely from Italy does a sailor pass over so great a sea;
Rarely does he come to these shores destitute of ports.
So mayest thou inhabit the earth; so may the sky desire thee;
So mayest thou go slowly to the stars promised to thee.
For fortune continues tenacious, and to our vows
She insidiously opposes a malignant foot.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS. CICERO—*Tusculan Disputations*, II., 12.

Translate—

Sed quid poëtis irascimur? Virtutis magistri, philosophi, inventi sunt qui summum malum dolorem dicerent. At tu, adolescens, quum id tibi paullo ante dixisses videri, rogatus a me etiamne maius quam dedecus, verbo de sententia

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destitisti. Roga hoc idem Epicurum, maius dicet esse malum mediocrem dolorem quam maximum dedecus: in ipso enim dedecore mali nihil esse, nisi sequantur dolores. Quis igitur Epicurum sequitur dolor, quum hoc ipsum dicit, summum malum esse dolorem, quo dedecus maius a philosopho nullum exspecto? Quare satis mihi dedisti, quum respondisti maius tibi videri malum dedecus quam dolorem. Hoc ipsum enim si tenebis, intelliges quam sit obsistendum dolori, nec tam quaerendum est dolor malumne sit quam firmandus animus ad dolorem ferendum. Concludunt ratiunculas Stoici cur non sit malum, quasi de verbo, non de re laboretur. Quid me decipis, Zeno? Nam quum id, quod mihi horribile videtur, tu omnino malum negas esse, capior et scire cupio quo modo id, quod ego miserrimum existimem, ne malum quidem sit. Nihil est, inquit, malum, nisi quod turpe atque vitiosum est.

1. Write, in Latin, a summary of the Tusculan Disputations.
2. Give an account of the philosophical tenets of Epicurus, Zeno, and Pyrrho.
3. State the laws of the Anapæstic and Trochaic metres. Quote examples from this book.
4. Where was Tusculum? What is the corresponding modern name?
5. Explain the grammatical figures, Anacoluthon, Zeugma, Synesis, and Asyndeton.
6. Enumerate the labours of Hercules, and mention some of the ancient authorities for this subject.

Translate into Latin—

In the same year Cumæ, a city which the Greeks were then in possession of, is taken by the Campanians. The Amanus divides Syria from Cilicia, a mountain which was full of our constant enemies. I hope that you will recover from the very severe disease with which you are now afflicted. I hope that you will keep the many and very beautiful promises which you made me. The very great and beautiful reward, with which I have been presented, wonderfully delights me. That Athenagoras of Cyme, who had dared to export corn in a famine, was scourged with rods.

Before the Persian war Athens had contributed less than many other cities, her inferiors in magnitude and in political importance, to the intellectual progress of Greece. She had produced no artists to be compared with those of Argos, Corinth, Sicyon, Ægina, Laconia, and of many cities both in the eastern and western colonies. She could boast of no poets so celebrated as those of the Ionian and Æolian schools. But her peaceful glories quickly followed and outshone that of her victories, conquests, and political ascendancy. In the period between the Persian and the Peloponnesian wars, both literature and the fine arts began to tend toward Athens, as their most favoured seat.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS—JUVENAL VIII., 163.

Translate—

Defensor culpae dicet mihi: Fecimus et nos
Haec iuvenes. Esto; desisti nempe, nec ultra
Fovisti errorem. Breve sit, quod turpiter audes;
Quaedam cum prima resecentur crimina barba;
Indulge veniam pueris: Damasippus ad illos
Thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit,
Maturus bello Armeniae Syriaeque tuendis
Amnibus et Rheno atque Istro; praestare Neronem
Securum valet haec aetas. Mitte Ostia, Caesar,
Mitte, sed in magna legatum quaero popina;
Invenies aliquo cum percussore iacentem,
Permixtum nautis aut furibus aut fugitivis,
Inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli.
Aequa ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
Non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
Quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?
Nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
At vos, Troiugenae, vobis ignoscitis et, quae
Turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

1. Tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli Blande.

Correct the text and explain the passage fully.

2. Quem pater ardentis massæ fuligine lippus
A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

Point out the discrepancy between these lines and the statements of Demosthenes in his speech against Aphobus.

3. To what letter in German does the initial C of the Latin language correspond?

4. Quote or refer to a passage in Cicero's Tusculan Disputations which Juvenal has imitated.

5. Explain the words, pytisma, sumen, phœnicopterus, Circenses, aplustre, endoperator.

Translate into Latin elegiacs—

Lo! streams that April could not check,
  Are patient of thy rule,
Gurgling in foamy water-break,
  Loitering in glassy pool:
By thee, thee only, could be sent
  Such gentle mists as glide .
Curling with unconfirm'd intent
  On that green mountain's side.
Season of fancy and of hope,
  Permit not for one hour
A blossom from thy crown to drop,
  Nor add to it a flower!
Keep, lovely May, as if by touch
  Of self-restraining art,
This modest charm of not too much,
  Part seen, imagined part!

BUNNELL LEWIS, *Professor.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Distinguish between the External and the Internal evidence which we have in regard to the sources of the English language.

2. Who were the early inhabitants of Britain, and of Ireland?

3. Describe the Roman occupation of Britain. What name has been given to the Latin which was introduced by the Roman colonists?

4. Recount, briefly, the invasion of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons.

5. To what extent did the Danes effect settlements in England?

6. What influence did the Norman conquest exercise upon the English language?

7. What is the date of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland? To what extent is the original Gaelic still spoken in this country? Are there any Celticisms in the Anglo-Irish?

QUESTIONS ON SHAKSPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR.

8. What was the "Lupercal?"

9. Shakspeare lays the scene of Cæsar's death in the Capitol: Where did his death actually take place? Quote authorities.

10. Explain the following passages:

(*a*). Vexed I am
Of late, with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only proper to myself,
Which give some soil, perhaps, to my behaviours.

(*b*.) I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,
As well as I do know your outward favour.

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

(*c.*) 'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre.

(*d.*) Brutus had rather be a villager,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome,
Under these hard conditions as this time
Is like to lay upon us.

(*e.*) Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart;
Here didst thou fall, and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.

11. Give the principal English derivatives from the Latin verbs, *cado*, *caedo*, *cedo*, and *capio*.
12. Prove that a sound knowledge of etymology is the best guide in orthography.

HISTORY.

1. Mention some of the causes which led to the decline of the Roman empire in the second and third centuries of our era.
2. What evidence, bearing upon the customs of the Anglo-Saxons, may be derived from Tacitus *De Moribus Germanorum*?
3. After the Saxon invasion of Britain, what was the condition of the native British population?
4. Give a brief account of the Anglo-Saxon constitution.
5. What events led to the Norman conquest of England?
6. Describe the government of William the Conqueror; and give a general view of the feudal system as introduced by him into England.
7. State the leading points in the dispute between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket.
8. Describe the struggle between the Crown and the Barons in the reign of King John; and give your opinion upon the value of Magna Charta as an instrument of constitutional freedom.
9. Discuss the rise and progress of parliamentary government in England.
10. What is meant by the Confirmation of the Charters (25 Edward I.), and the statute *De Tallagio non concedendo*?
11. Describe the proceedings of parliament in the 10th and 11th Richard II., and in the 21st Richard II.; and explain the circumstances which led to Richard's deposition.
12. Compare instances of parliamentary independence under the Plantagenets, with the subserviency of parliament under the Tudors.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give a short account of Beowulf, Caedmon, and the works of King Alfred.
2. Who was Geoffrey of Monmouth? What were the principal works of Wace?
3. Determine the proportion of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French words in the language of Chaucer.
4. Estimate the poetical merit of Chaucer.
5. How do you explain the poverty of English literature in the period 1400–1550?
6. Enumerate the inventions and discoveries made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Is it probable that an age of discovery will be followed by an age of literary activity?
7. Sketch the rise and progress of the European drama; and distinguish between the so-called Classical and Romantic schools.
8. Characterize the poetical genius of Spenser.
9. Compare George Chapman, Pope, and Cowper, as translators of Homer.

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

10. State the leading facts in the life of Shakespeare. How far was he indebted to the labours of other dramatists?

11. Determine the literary influence of Ben Jonson.

12. Give some account of Dr. Donne, George Herbert, Hahington, and Crashaw. What objection may be raised to the term "Metaphysical school of poetry," employed by Dr. Johnson?

[Examination, *vivâ voce* in Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, and Shakespeare's *Richard II.* and *Richard III.*]

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French:—

The first of these insurrections broke out in the region where the beautiful language of *Oc* was spoken. That country, singularly favoured by nature, was in the twelfth century the most flourishing and civilized portion of Western Europe. It was in nowise a part of France. It had a distinct political existence, a distinct national character, distinct usages, and a distinct speech. The soil was fruitful and well-cultivated; and amidst the cornfields and vineyards arose many rich cities, each of which was a little republic, and many stately castles, each of which contained a miniature of an imperial court. It was there that the spirit of chivalry first laid aside its terrors, first took a humane and graceful form, first appeared as the inseparable associate of art and literature, of courtesy and love. The other vernacular dialects, which, since the fifth century, had sprung up in the ancient provinces of the Roman empire, were still rude and imperfect. The sweet Tuscan, the rich and energetic English, were abandoned to artisans and shepherds. No clerk had ever condescended to use such barbarous jargon for the teaching of science, for the recording of great events, or for the painting of life and manners. But the language of Provence was already the language of the learned and polite, and was employed by numerous writers, studious of all the arts of composition and versification. A literature rich in ballads, in war songs, in satire, and, above all, in amatory poetry, amused the leisure of the knights and ladies whose fortified mansions adorned the banks of the Rhone and Garonne.—MACAULAY: *Essays*.

1. Give the imperative mood of the verbs—*s'en aller*, *acquérir*, *s'asseoir*, *résoudre*.

2. Explain the difference between *avant* and *devant*; *après* and *d'après*; *vers* and *envers*.

3. Which are the earliest lasting monuments of the history of French literature?

4. Give an account of the progress of the French language during the reign of Francis I.

5. What do the French mean by the word *Renaissance*?

6. Compare the literary age of Louis XIV. to that of Queen Anne.

7. Mention what you know of Bernardin de St. Pierre, and mention the cause of his popularity.

8. State what you know of Labruyère and Larochefoucauld.

9. Characterize the principal plays of Molière.

10. Compare the subject of the *Misanthrope* in Molière, with the same subject treated by the ancients and by Shakespeare.

R. DE VERICOUR.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

1. Give the meaning of the words *Bard* and *Brehon*.

2. What was the name of the first Milesian bard in Ireland?

3. Give the meaning of the word Ollaṁ and the translation of Ollaṁ ꞃe ꝺán, and Ollaṁ ꞃe ꞅeanċaꞅ.

4. Who was Ollaṁ Ꝼoḋla; when did he live, and what is the meaning of his name?

5. Describe the ancient territories or principalities of Oirgiall and Brefney.

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

6. Give the names of the different colonies who settled in Ireland before the English invasion.

7. To whom are the most ancient compositions in the Iberno-Celtic language ascribed?

8. Into how many territories or provinces was Ireland divided under the Firbolg government?

9. In what century did Guaire, King of Connaught, reign; and what was he most celebrated for?

10. Explain the terms Desmond, Thomond, and Ormond; and describe those territories.

11. Who was Dallan Forguil; when did he live; what office did he fill, and who succeeded him in that office?

12. By whom was the Psalter of Cashel compiled, and in what century did he live?

13. What was the name of the monarch of Ireland by whose order the Psalter of Tara was originally compiled, and when did he reign?

Translate the following:—

Nír ċian rángadar ón ḃaile in tan a dubairt Dallán re a Ollamnuiḃ. As ingnaḋ leam, ar se, in ni a deiruid luċt scailti na sgelaḋaċtan, or ise a dearuit, giḋ cia do ni na haera co hecoir cu maḋ meirdi ḋo, agus is doiġ limsa naċ dearnaḋ riaṁ aeir buḋ ecora agus buḋ aindliġṫiġi inait na haera do rinnus fein, agus is feirrdi dam anois a n-denaṁ, or do ḃaḋus gan ensuil ag teaċt don ḃaili agus atait da suil maiṫi acam anois. A ri Ollaiṁ, ar siat, is maiṫ in sgel indisi, agus ni hurusa a ċreideaṁ. As fir he, ar Dallán. Masead, ar na hollaṁna, innis duinne ar n-eagar isin sliġi romut agus ad ḋiaiġ. Atait, ar se, da naenḃar acuiḃ romam, agus naenḃar am ḋiaiġ. Fir duit, a riġ Ollaiṁ, ar siat. Ni featar in maiṫ na hairḋe ut, ar Dallán, or do nairsius mo comairce ar Colum Cille, mac Feilim, indċomarṫa esamail d'ḟaġail dam ria m-bas, agus ca fuiġinn comarṫa buḋ inganta dam ina mu ḃeiṫ dall ac toaċt don ḃaili agus da ṡuil anois acam, agus beiriḋ d'innsaiġi mu ṫiġi me. Rucaḋ da ṫiġ he iar sin, agus do ḃi na ḃeaṫaiḋ tri la con oiḋċiḃ, agus fuair ḃas iaruiṁ.

CELTIC LANGUAGE.

1. How are the genders of nouns distinguished when they are immediately preceded by the article?

2. When is the noun indefinite?

3. How are nouns classified as to declensions?

4. Does the adjective immediately following a noun show the gender of that noun, and if so, describe it?

5. In what instances do adjectives precede their substantives?

6. What influence have the possessive pronouns, singular and plural, on the primary consonants of the nouns following them? How is the gender of nouns, beginning with vowels, distinguished in the third person singular and plural?

7. How are the adjectives converted into adverbs?

8. Compare the adjectives, maiṫ, olc, beag, and mór.

9. Write the verb, *to say*, in its root, infinitive mood and participles; and in the preter tense, indicative mood, both active and passive, in the analytic and synthetic forms.

10. In what case do the infinitive mood and participles govern the noun?

11. State the positions of the nominative and accusative cases in relation to the verb.

12. Is the pronoun ever used separately in all the persons, in the synthetic form of the verb, and if so, prove its correctness, or the reverse?

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

Translate the following passages:—

Má tá go n-abruid cuid do na seanċaḋuiḃ gurb roinn tréanaċ do ḃí air Eirinn idir ṫri macaiḃ Cearmada milḃeoil, do Thuaṫaiḃ De Danann, ní ṁeasaim gur roinneadar Eire eatorro; aċt is í mo ċéadfaḋ gurb sealaiḋeaċt flaiṫis gaċ re m-bliaġain do ḃí eatorra, do réir mar a duḃramar ṫuas, as a foillsiuġaḋ créad ar a d-tugṫar Eire air an g-crić so níosa ṁionca ná gairmiṫior Foḋla no Banba ḋí.

An seaċtṁaḋ hainm Inis Fáil, agus is iad Tuaṫa De Danann ṫug an t-ainm sin uirre, ó ċloiċ ṫugadar leo a n-Eirinn, da ngoirṫi an Lia Fáil, agus ainm eile do goirṫi ḋí, cloċ na cinneamna; agus fa cloċ í air a rabadar geasa, óir do ġéimeaḋ sí fa gaċ neaċ dár ċóra flaiṫeas Eireann d'fáġail, re linn fear n-Eireann do ḃeiṫ a mórḋáil a d-Teaṁruiġ re toġa ríġ orra; giḋeaḋ níor ġéim sí ó aimsir Conċoḃair ale, óir do balḃuiġeaḋ bréig-ḋealḃa an doṁain an tan do rugaḋ Críost.

LOGIC.

1. Explain what is meant by simple complex apprehension.
2. Define common and infinite nouns.
3. How does the logical differ from all other kinds of definitions?
4. What is meant by a distributed term; what are the laws of distribution?
5. Are the laws of contrary opposition necessary?
6. Can O be converted; and if so, how?
7. Show that two particular promises prove nothing.
8. Construct syllogisms in Disamis and Bramantip, and reduce them.
9. Special rules for the fourth figure, with proofs.
10. What objections are made to the fourth figure? Are they valid?
11. What is the special province of the third figure?
12. How does it happen, that in hypothetical propositions, both the antecedent and the consequent may be false, and yet the whole hypothetical proposition be true?
13. What effect has the introduction of Sir William Hamilton's new classes of propositions upon the special rules for the figures? Give instances.
14. Can Induction be properly defined as the Colligation of Facts under appropriate conceptions?
15. What are the objections to the method of agreement?
16. What causes prevent the universal application of the Four Experimental Methods?
17. Define *à priori* fallacies, and give instances.
18. How many different accounts are given of the Form of the Inductive Syllogism? Which do you prefer; and why?

G. SIDNEY READ, *Professor.*

FIRST YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

Morning.

1. Reduce to simple fractions the expressions—

$$\tfrac{2}{3}+\tfrac{1}{6}-\tfrac{5}{8}+1\tfrac{1}{4}-2$$

$$3\tfrac{1}{2}\times 4\tfrac{1}{4}\times\frac{2\tfrac{1}{3}}{17}\times\tfrac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{(2\tfrac{1}{3}+3\tfrac{1}{4})\times(3\tfrac{1}{4}-2\tfrac{1}{3})}{4\tfrac{3}{16}}$$

2. Reduce to simple fractions the decimals ·03125 and $\cdot\dot{7}\dot{5}$.

3. Explain how the rules of decimal fractions arise from those of vulgar fractions. Can they be deduced in any other way?

4. Find the simple and the compound interest of £257 10*s.* for 2 years 9

months at 5 per cent. per annum. Give formulæ for both simple and compound interest.

5. Given, that 1 acre=4,840 square yards, find the side of a square containing 10 acres.

6. State the difference between Algebra and Arithmetic. Find the numerical values of the expression

$$x\sqrt{x^2-8y}+y\sqrt{x^2+8y}-xy,$$

when $x=5$, $y=3$.

7. Prove the rule of signs in algebraic multiplication.

8. Simplify the expressions

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}+\frac{c}{d}}{\frac{a}{b}-\frac{c}{d}}, \quad \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}-\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)\div\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}.$$

9. Solve the simple equations

$$\frac{x-1}{2}-\frac{3x-5}{4}+1\tfrac{1}{2}=x,$$
$$\cdot 15x-\cdot 025x+\cdot 1=\cdot 01x+1\cdot 1.$$

10. Find two numbers in the ratio of 5 to 6, the difference of whose cubes shall be $\frac{13}{49}$.

11. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$5x+7y=43-\frac{x}{2},$$
$$11x+9y=69-\frac{y}{2};$$

also the simultaneous equations

$$x+y+z=6,$$
$$3x-y+z=9,$$
$$4x-5z=10.$$

12. Explain the nature of the process called elimination.

13. Solve the quadratic equations

$$x^2-5x=14.$$
$$3x^2+4x=95.$$

Explain also how quadratic equations arise from simple ones.

14. Solve the equations

$$(1)\quad \sqrt[3]{a+x}+\sqrt[3]{a-x}=b,$$
$$(2)\quad \sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{3x-15}=\sqrt{7x+8},$$
$$(3)\quad x^3-5x^{\frac{3}{2}}=a.$$

Show under what conditions the solution of the last equation is real.

15. Reduce to the simplest forms the following surds :—

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{18}+\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sqrt{(7+2\sqrt{10})}.$$

16. One root of the equation $x^3-x=24$ is $=3$, find all the roots. Explain that part of the theory of equations upon which the reduction depends.

17. State and prove the binomial theorem.

Afternoon.

1. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, four times the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts, together with the square of the other part, is equal to the square of the straight line, which is made up of the whole and that part?—Euclid, Bk. II., Prop. 8.

2. From a given circle to cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.—Euclid, Bk. III., Prop. 34.

3. About a given circle to describe a triangle which shall be equiangular to a given triangle.—Euclid, Bk. IV., Prop. 3.

Appendix C.
—
Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

4. What are the conditions of similarity of rectilineal figures?

5. A straight line parallel to one of the sides of a triangle will cut the other sides proportionally.—Euclid, Bk. VI., Prop. 2.

6. The square of any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base is less than the square of a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.

7. What does this theorem become when the straight line is drawn from the vertex to the base produced?

8. Explain the method of solving right-angled triangles by means of trigonometrical tables. On what propositions in geometry does it depend?

9. Prove that in any plane triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

10. Express $\sin A$, $\cos A$, and $\sin 2A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

11. Prove that $\sec^2 A + \operatorname{cosec}^2 A = \sec^2 A \operatorname{cosec}^2 A$, and that

$$\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} = \tan A \tan B.$$

12. Describe some of the principal problems which occur in the Mensuration of Heights and Distances.

13. If the sides of a triangle are in arithmetical progression, prove that the cotangents of the half angles are also in arithmetical progression.

14. Find an expression for the solid content of a cone, of which the height is a, and the vertical angle θ. Apply it numerically to the case in which $a=1$ and $\theta=90^\circ$, and the case in which $a=1$ and $\theta=45^\circ$.

15. Define the regular polyhedrons. Show that there are only five of them.

SECOND YEAR'S CLASS.—MATHEMATICS.

Morning.

1. Define an ellipse by any one of its geometrical properties, and deduce from the definition the equation of the curve.

2. Deduce the equation of the tangent to the ellipse. Show that it makes equal angles with the focal distances.

3. Find the length and the equation of the perpendicular let fall from the point (3,5) upon the straight line whose equation $y=x-1$. Will that perpendicular intersect the parabola whose equation is $y^2=4x$?

4. Investigate formulæ for the rectangular transformation of co-ordinates when the origin remains unchanged. Apply those formulæ to the reduction of the equation $x^2+4xy+y^2=1$ to its simplest form, and interpret the result.

5. Find the equation of that tangent to the parabola $y^2=4mx$ which passes through the point in which the directrix cuts the axis of x.

6. How do you determine whether a given equation of the second degree between x and y represents a circle, the axes being rectangular? Give an example.

7. How is the solution of the above problem modified when the axes are inclined at an angle θ?

8. Supposing u to be a function of the variable x, define what is meant by the differential co-efficient of u with respect to x. Explain also the meaning of the expressions $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ $\frac{d^nu}{dx^n}$.

9. Find the first and second differential co-efficients of the following functions with respect to x, viz.,

$$x^2\log x,\ x^2e^x,\ x\tan^{-1}x.$$

What is the geometrical interpretation of the equations $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=0$, when x and y are the rectangular co-ordinates of a curve?

10. Find the minimum or maximum values (distinguishing which) of the functions

$$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{1-x},\ x^3-9x^2+15x-3,\ \sin x(1+\cos x).$$

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

11. Determine the least ellipse which can be described about a given rectangle. Find also the minimum distance of two given straight lines in space.

12. Find the radius of curvature of the curve whose equation is $y=x^3$. Determine also its evolute.

13. Integrate the following differentials, viz.,

$$\frac{(x-a)dx}{x^2-b^2},\quad \frac{x^2dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}},\quad \sin^3x\cos^2x\,dx,\quad \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}}.$$

14. Investigate, either by the method of limits, or by that of infinitesimals, the formulæ upon which depends the application of the calculus to the problem of finding the area of a plane curve, both as referred to rectangular and as referred to polar co-ordinates; and the surface of a solid of revolution.

15. Find the area of the curve whose equation is $y^2=\frac{x^3}{2a-x}$.

Exhibit also the general form of the curve.

16. Approximate to a real root of the equation $x^3+x=50$. Find whether the remaining roots are real or imaginary.

17. Give any illustration of the application of Spherical Trigonometry to Astronomy.

Afternoon.

1. Show how to reduce a given rectilineal figure to a triangle.

2. The base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle are 25 and 30, find the radius of the inscribed circle.

3. Find the solid content of a cone, of which the slant height is 10 feet, and the circumference of the base 20 feet.

4. Solve the equations

$$(1)\quad (x-1)^3+(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}=72,$$

$$(2)\quad \sqrt[3]{a+x}+\sqrt[3]{a-x}=b,$$

$$(3)\quad x^2-\frac{1}{x^2}=4\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

5. If $e^{\theta\sqrt{-1}}=y+\sqrt{1-y^2}$, show that $y=\frac{e^{\theta\sqrt{-1}}+e^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}}{2}$,

and find a corresponding expression for $\sqrt{1-y^2}$.

6. State and prove the exponential theorem.

7. Given two sides of a plane triangle, and an angle opposite to one of these sides, show how to solve the triangle, explaining both geometrically and analytically any ambiguity which may arise.

8. Prove the formulæ

$$\tan(45^\circ-A)=\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin 2A}{1+\sin 2A}},$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2\sec A}{1+\sec A}}=\sec\frac{A}{2}.$$

9. Prove that in a spherical triangle the sines of the sides are proportional to those of the opposite angles.

10. Demonstrate the connexion which exists between the co-efficients of an algebraic equation and its roots.

11. One root of the equation $x^3+4x^2-7x+2=0$ is 1; find the other roots.

12. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation, and show that it is directly available only when there is but one real root.

13. Prove Demoivre's theorem for a finite integral index.

14. Prove the same theorem generally by an application of the Integral Calculus.

George Boole, *Professor.*

AppendixC.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. What is meant by the focal length of a lens, and how may the focal length of a convex lens be determined experimentally?

2. By what experiments is it proved that white light is composed of several colours?

3. What do you mean by the terms, spherical aberration and chromatic aberration?

4. State the relative advantages of the mercurial and spirit thermometers.

5. How is it proved that the boiling point of liquids depends on the pressure?

6. State the laws of Mariotte and Gay-Lussac, and apply them to the following example;

> A gas occupies 500 cubic inches when the pressure is 15lbs. per square inch, and the temperature 62° Fahr.: what volume does it occupy when the pressure is 20lbs. per square inch, and temperature 82° Fahr.?

7. What is meant by the principle of Archimedes; and point out its application in determining the specific gravity of solid bodies.

8. State the conditions of equilibrium in the following simple machines, viz.: lever, wheel, and axle, inclined plane, and screw.

9. Why, in the balance of equal weights, must the centre of gravity be below the fulcrum?

10. In bodies falling in vacuo, how would you calculate the velocity acquired, and the space described in a given time?

11. In charging a Leyden jar, why must one coating be placed in connexion with the ground?

12. Explain, accurately, the decomposition of a solution of sulphate of copper by a galvanic current.

13. How can a magnet produce a current of electricity, and how can a current of electricity produce a magnet.

14. Enumerate the chief sources of electricity.

15. If a steel needle be supported at its centre of gravity, and then magnetized, what position will it assume?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—SENIOR DIVISION.

Morning.

1. Explain the causes of the difference between true and apparent time.

2. How can the meridian of a place be determined?

3. Show how to find the latitude of a place on the earth's surface,

   1st—When the sun's declination is known;
   2nd—Without knowing the sun's declination.

4. How is it proved from observation that the earth moves in conformity with Kepler's first two laws?

5. Explain the retrograde motion of a superior planet, and show how its periodic time and distance from the sun may be computed.

6. Two plane reflectors are placed at right angles to each other, an object is placed between them, determine the number and position of the images formed.

7. A ray of light is incident on a thin prism of glass, determine the deviation and dispersion.

8. A convex lens of 4 inches focal length is placed in contact with a concave lens of 9 inches focal length; find the focal length of the compound lens thus formed.

9. Why does an object appear inverted in the astronomical telescope, and erect in the Gallilean?

10. What is meant by the principle of the parallelogram of forces? and from this principle deduce the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting at same point

11. Determine the centre of gravity of a cone?

12. A body is projected vertically upward with a velocity of 300 feet per second; in what time will it again reach the ground?

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

13. If the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds be 39·139 inches, what must be the length of the pendulum which will oscillate in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

14. Prove that the velocity acquired in falling down any curve is equal to that acquired in falling down its vertical height.

15. A gas occupies 750 cubic inches at a pressure of 29 inches: what volume will it occupy at a pressure of 45 inches?

16. The standard weight of a Nicholson's hydrometer being 500 grains, a body which, when placed in the upper cup, requires a weight of 325 grains to sink the hydrometer to the standard depth, requires 400 grains to sink it to the same depth when placed in the lower cup; required the specific gravity of the body.

Evening.

1. How are the chemical and magnetic effects of electricity shown by means of the ordinary electrical machine?

2. Describe Volta's condensing electroscope, and explain its action.

3. How can negative electricity be collected by means of the ordinary electrical machine?

4. Enumerate the several magnetic metals, and state the effect which a change of temperature has on their magnetic properties.

5. How can a magnet be formed by a current of electricity? and state the position which the poles occupy in reference to the direction of the current.

6. When a current of electricity is passed over a magnetic needle it causes the needle to deviate; describe, accurately, the direction of the forces which act on the needle in its position of equilibrium, and hence show how to measure the intensity of the current.

7. Describe the diurnal variations of the magnetic needle, and the method employed to observe them.

8. How is it proved that the earth can induce magnetism in iron?

9. When is a ray of light polarized by reflection; and what is meant by the plane of polarization?

10. What is meant by the interference of light; and give some instance of its occurrence.

11. Explain the method by which liquids become heated.

12. Enumerate the circumstances which tend to retard the freezing of water.

13. Describe some form of hygrometer.

14. Describe Gay-Lussac's method of determining the expansion of gases, and the laws at which he arrived.

15. Compare the series of sounds of which two pipes of the same length are susceptible, the one being open at both ends, the other closed at one end and open at the other.

16. When sound is transmitted through air, describe the nature of the vibration produced; define the terms amplitude and length of a wave; and state what effect a change in either produces in the nature of the sound.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

1. Suppose, in working a pile-driving engine, a man makes 20 pulls per minute, raising at each pull a weight of 40lbs. through a height of 4 feet, what amount of work does he perform in one minute?

2. Investigate a formula for determining the least horizontal force which will sustain a heavy body on an inclined plane, taking into account friction.

3. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of the screw, taking friction into account.

4. A body descends an inclined plane by its own weight; show how to determine the maximum speed which it can attain, taking into account friction and the resistance of the air.

5. What is meant by the "moment of inertia of a body?" and compute the moment of inertia of a circular plate round an axis passing through its centre, and perpendicular to its plane.

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

6. An engine weighing 20 tons moves on a curve of half a mile radius at a velocity of 40 miles per hour, calculate the centrifugal force.

7. If the resistance to a pile be 2,000lbs., through what distance will a pile weighing 3 cwt. be driven by a blow which communicates to it a velocity of 5 feet per second?

8. From the following observations calculate the difference of the heights at two stations, A and B:—

A—Reduced height of barometer, 30·246 inches,
Thermometer, 62° Fahr.
B—Reduced height of barometer, 26·745 inches,
Thermometer, 54° Fahr.

Engineering Physics.

1. Describe the principle of "parallel motion," as applied to the steam-engine by Watt; also explain the action of the governor.

2. From what principles does De Pambour derive his theory of the steam-engine?

3. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? Assign its numerical value, and give some instances of the conversion of heat into mechanical work, and *vice versâ*.

4. What change of length will take place between the temperatures 10° Fahr. and 25° Cent., in an iron tube whose length at 62° Fahr. is 45 feet, the coefficient of expansion of iron for 1° Fahr. being $\frac{1}{148000}$?

5. What is the horse-power of a steam-engine evaporating 3 cubic feet of water per minute, the steam entering the cylinder at a pressure of 50lbs. per square inch, and being cut off at $\frac{1}{4}$ stroke, the pressure in the condenser being 3lbs. per square inch?

6. What quantity of heat is necessary to convert into steam of 60lbs. pressure, a gallon of water at the temperature of 62° Fahr.?

7. Investigate the approximate relation which exists between the coefficients of linear and cubical dilatation.

8. Compare the intensity of the current of electricity produced in the same interpolar by a single cell, and by a battery of similar cells.

J. England, *Professor.*

Chemistry.

Pass Questions.

1. What is meant by catalytic action? Give an example.
2. What is the law of multiple proportions? Give an example.
3. What are oxacids and hydracids? Represent by symbols, sulphurous, nitric, perchloric, hyposulphuric, and phosphoric acids as hydracids.
4. Give the preparation and the properties of chlorine.
5. How is phosphorus prepared in its ordinary and in its allotropic forms? State the properties of these two forms.
6. What are the tests for NO_5, SO_3, PO_5, and HCy?
7. How is carbonate of soda prepared artificially?
8. How are calomel and corrosive sublimate prepared? What are the properties of these two compounds?
9. What are the tests for salts of manganese, iron, copper, bismuth, and antimony?
10. How is the quantity of carbon in organic substances ascertained?

Prize Questions.

11. How is the cube derived from the octahedron? Give the notation of the faces of an octahedron modified by the faces of the cube.
12. How is zinc extracted from its ores?

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

13. How many grains of $Ba, Cl+2HO$ are required to precipitate all the sulphuric acid in twenty grains of $NaO\ SO_3+10HO$?

$Ba=68{\cdot}5$
$Na=23{\cdot}0$
$Cl=35{\cdot}5$

14. Explain the nature of double salts and the mode of their formation in the magnesian family.

15. Give in symbols the ethers, alcohols, aldehydes, and acids of the methylic and ethylic series.

16. State the mode of preparing and the properties of the anhydrous and hydrated hydrocyanic acids.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

1. Define the terms 'type,' 'homology,' and 'organization.'

2. What is meant by the expression, "vegetative repetition of parts," as applied to organized beings?

3. Name those families of British Monocotyledons which have a regular perianth, and a syncarpous superior ovary.

4. Describe the calyx and corolla of the common Furze. What appears to be the most constant character of the group *Leguminosæ*?

5. Compare, with reference to the parts of the flower from which they were derived, the fruits of the Orange, Apple, Walnut, and Cherry.

6. What is the position of the reproductive organs in the common Mushroom? Briefly describe its "fructification."

7. Give a brief account of the earliest stages in the development of a Vertebrate animal.

8. Succinctly enumerate the several characters of the sub-kingdom *Annulosa*. State, also, how far these animals resemble, and how they differ from Vertebrate forms.

9. Compare, as to the modifications of their digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems, the two Molluscan classes, *Polyzoa* and *Tunicata*.

10. What orders of the class *Mammalia* are without representatives in the recent Fauna of Europe?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Over what regions of the globe is *westerly* magnetic declination found to prevail? What is meant by the 'line of no declination'?

2. Give some account of the vertical distribution of temperature in the sea.

3. Why are the upper regions of the atmosphere colder than those below?

4. Explain the nature of 'crevasses' in glaciers.

5. Distinguish the principal aqueous causes of change at present in operation over the surface of the globe.

6. Define the five bathymetrical zones into which Prof. E. Forbes subdivided the sea-bottom.

7. What objections may be urged against the hypothesis of 'multiple centres of creation'?

8. How is it possible that species may be older than the lands which they now inhabit?

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

SENIOR CLASS IN ENGINEERING.

1. Describe some of the steep inclines on railroads over which trains now travel.

2. What are the causes which limit the steepness of an incline on a railroad?

3. Explain what takes place when a train travels round a curve, distinguish-

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

ing the effects produced by the coking of the wheels and the super-elevation of the outside rail.

4. Compare, as regards economy, the use of coal and of coke in a locomotive.

5. Supposing the principals to be (—) feet apart, and the maximum load on the roof shown in the drawing on the table to be (—) lbs. to the square foot; find the strain on the member *a* of the principal.

6. Give a sketch showing the method that you would adopt for uniting the different parts at A.

7. A watercourse has a width at bottom of 3 feet, slope of sides is 2 to 1, depth of water $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; what quantity of water will flow through it, the fall being (—) feet per mile?

8. Give the cross section of a wrought-iron girder for a bridge carrying a single line of rails over a span of forty feet.

9. How would you calculate the breaking weight of such a girder?

10. Explain how the strains may be calculated in a Warren and Kennard's girder.

SENIOR CLASS IN ENGINEERING.

1. What difference is there in the action of salt and fresh water on cement?

2. Give the quantities of bricks, lime, and sand in a cubic yard of brickwork.

3. Write the specification for the concrete in the foundations of the bridge, the drawing of which is on the table.

4. Give Trautwine's rule for the depth of keystone of a bridge. How has he obtained it?

5. What is the traction on a macadamized road in fair order?

6. What method would you follow to keep such a road in good order?

7. How would you determine the width to be given to the pier between two arches of a bridge over a river?

8. Describe the Grecian Ionic capital.

9. How do the Corinthian and Composite entablatures chiefly differ.

10. Describe the windows of the Decorated English architecture.

FIRST YEAR'S CLASS IN ENGINEERING.—GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

1. On a given line describe a hexagon.

2. Draw a line seven inches long and divide it into ten parts.

3. Given the traces of two planes; how would you find the projections of their intersection?

4. Given the projections of a line; how would you find the angle which the line makes with the planes of projection?

5. Draw the projections of the section of the solid by the plane in fig. 1 of the accompanying sheet of figures.

6. How would you find the real size of the section of a cone whose axis is vertical, made by a plane perpendicular to the vertical plane of projection?

7. What is the method by which the boundary between light and shade on a body is determined?

8. Find the shadow cast by the edge *a b* in fig. 2 on the ground and on the plane A.

9. What are the relations between the scales of an isometric and orthographic projection, considering both as the projections of a model of the object represented?

10. Give a general construction for finding the vanishing point of a line whose orthographic projections are given.

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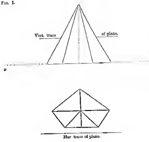
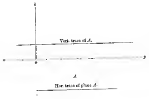
Fig. 1.





ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the gall bladder, cystic duct, and common bile duct.
2. Describe the sounds which accompany the heart's action.
3. Describe the office, structure, and relations of the œsophagus.
4. Describe the structural anatomy of the veins.
5. Describe the structure of the lymphatic vessels and glands.
6. Make a classification of the joints, and give an example of each form of articulation.
7. Describe the nature of the chyle, and the process of chylification.
8. Describe the microscopic features of yellow fibrous tissue.
9. Describe the origin of the portio mollis nerve.
10. Describe the pons varolii and the crura cerebi.
11. Describe the microscopic features of muscular tissue.
12. Give an outline of the effects of respiration on the air. State the aerial capacity of the lungs, and the changes in the blood resulting from the respiratory process.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the articular connexions of the os cuboides.
2. Describe the origins and insertions of the three peronei muscles; state the connexions of the annular ligaments at the ankle.
3. Describe the articular surfaces of the os magnum.
4. Mention the attachments and relations of the recti and pyramidales abdominis muscles.
5. State the origin, course, relations, and branches of the internal epigastric artery.
6. Describe the spermatic vessels and cremaster muscle.
7. Describe the obturator artery, and mention the various irregularities as to its origin and course.
8. Mention the origin, course, and branches of the internal iliac artery.
9. Trace the posterior crural nerve from its origin to the popliteal region.
10. Describe the ligaments of the hip joint.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. Describe the stages of the process of exudation in inflammation.
2. Describe the several forms of cancer, the organs in which it is most frequently developed, and its mode of propagation.
3. What organs are most liable to fatty degeneration?
4. What are the symptoms of the first stage of hydrocephalus in a child, and the last stage? Show the connexion between the symptoms and the pathological changes in each case.
5. What form of this disease properly deserves the name of hydrocephalus?
6. What is the chief danger in chronic ulcer of the stomach? What is the natural cure in such cases?
7. What portion of the intestines is chiefly affected in typhoid fever? Describe the pathological changes in such cases.
8. Enumerate the various causes of dexiocardia.
9. What is the shape of the area over which there is dull percussion sound in hydrocephalus?
10. Describe the forms of abscess in the liver, and its general termination.
11. What are the physical signs and general symptoms of pleuritis?
12. How is the diagnosis formed in typhus fever?
13. What are the symptoms of peritonitis? Explain the connexion between the symptoms to the pathology.

D. C. O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

SURGERY.

1. What are the changes which take place in areolar tissue when it becomes inflamed?
2. What is meant by the tone or tonic action of a capillary artery?
3. Upon what part of the system does the exciting cause of inflammation act primarily? and give your reasons for thinking so.
4. What are the symptoms of fracture at the base of the skull?
5. In fractures of the skull, what circumstances require the operation of trephining?
6. What is the difference between circocele and varicocele of the testicle?
7. Describe the operation of tying the external iliac artery.
8. What are the causes of retention of urine?
9. Describe the several dislocations of the hip joint.
10. In diseases of the joints, by what process does reproduction of cartilage take place?

DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D., *Professor.*

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the mucous membrane of the uterus in its ordinary condition; during menstruation; and immediately after delivery.
2. The ovaries of a grown-up girl, of a woman in middle life who has borne children, and of an old woman are placed before you: give the characters by which you would distinguish each.
3. Define, in a few words, what you understand by the vulva, the fourchette, and the os internum uteri, respectively.
4. Enumerate the principal causes of sterility, noticing those which may be remedied.
5. What are the principal points of difference, anatomical and physiological, between the fully formed fœtus and the child of a month old?
6. How does the allantois originate; and what purposes does it serve?
7. You are called to visit a woman with an oval-shaped abdominal tumour extending from os pubis to umbilicus. The stethoscope reveals only an obscure distant murmur synchronous with the pulse at the wrist; and there is occasionally an aqueous discharge slightly tinged with blood. No catamenial flow for the last five months, and the breasts, which for a while appeared to indicate pregnancy, have ceased to enlarge; what is your view of the case?
8. At what period of gestation is retroversion of the uterus most likely to occur; how is it commonly caused; and what means should be adopted for its relief?
9. In a case of labour, the pains have been regular for the last eight hours, but the os uteri has dilated very little for the last three; its edge is thin and rather sharp, and the vaginal mucus is scanty; pulse 90, and of moderate strength. What is the case, and how should it be treated?
10. What circumstances should be present to admit of the use of the forceps?
11. In an arm presentation, the membranes have recently given way, and the child's right hand has descended into the vagina, with its palm facing towards the pubis of the mother. Give the steps of the operation of turning in this case.
12. How soon after birth should the child be put to the breast? How soon may milk be expected? What physiological result commonly follows the first application of the child to the breast?

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. *Digitalis.*—Natural family of plant furnishing; part or parts of plant used; mode of collecting and preserving; physical properties; chemical constituents and characteristics; adulterations and modes of detecting them; changes and transformations in passing through the economy; physiological action; therapeutical uses; preparations in the Pharmacopœia, with their constituents, doses, mode of administration, correctives, and incompatibles.
2. *Opium.*—Same particulars.

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3. *Mercury.*—Preparations of; their chemical constitution and characters; mode of obtaining; adulterations and tests of purity; changes undergone by them from first entrance into to final exit from the body; forms and places of excretion; physiological action; therapeutical applications; doses, modes of administration correctives and incompatibles.

4. *Iron.*—Same particulars.

5. *Zinc.*—Same do.

6. Give the doses of—aloës, strychnia, morphia, croton oil, tartar emetic, castor oil.

Prize Questions.

7. In what ways can the constitution of the blood be modified by therapeutical agents?

8. How is the proportion of pure hydrocyanic in a given specimen found? How are its adulterations detected? How are the disadvantages attending its use obviated?

9. Contrast the action of acid with that of bitter tonics.

10. What part does osmose play in the action of medicinal substances?

11. Give a general outline of the therapeutical action and employment of stimulants.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE (LEGAL PART).

1. What is necessary to entitle a witness to make use of memorandums in writing to refresh his memory during examination?

2. Describe an insurable life. Is it essential to the insurability of a life that the party proposed for insurance should be free from all disorders?

3. What is the distinction between statements as to health, habits, and otherwise, made by a party whose life is proposed for insurance, where the truth of the statement is warranted, and where it is matter of representation merely?

4. In the legal proceeding "De lunatico inquirendo" is it sufficient that the alleged incapacity of a party to manage his affairs should arise from want of education, or bodily infirmity?

5. Is a medical witness, examined *as an expert*, allowed to draw an inference of fact from evidence given in his presence at the trial? and what is the reason of the rule of law in this particular?

6. Describe a testable capacity.

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Explain the modes in which poisons are supposed to act on the system.

2. In a case of poisoning by sulphuric acid when the contents of the stomach react only moderately acid, how would you proceed with the analysis?

3. What are the symptoms of poisoning by salts of copper? State the process for detecting this metal in the tissues.

4. State the symptoms and the mode of analysis in a case of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid.

5. How would you detect chloroform in the blood?

6. Give, shortly, the hydrostatic test; and state briefly the arguments for and against it.

J. BLYTH, *Professor.*

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.—PLEADING, PRACTICE, AND EVIDENCE.

1. What is the difference between a plea in justification and a plea in discharge?

2. Describe the plea of "*son assault demesne*," and state what kind of plea it is technically.

3. What is "*a departure*" in pleading?

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Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

4. How is an issue in law raised, and how tried?

5. What is trial "*by the record*;" and how does it take place?

6. What is trial by "*proviso*?"

7. What is the meaning of praying a "*tales de circumstantibus*?"

8. How are witnesses compelled to appear and give evidence; and what is the object of a direction called "*duces tecum*," and in what is it usually inserted?

9. State some of the things, of the existence and truth of which judicial notice must be taken without other evidence.

10. What is the general nature of presumptions of law? What are conclusive presumptions? Give some instances where presumptions are not so, and may be rebutted.

11. If a landlord, in proving his own title, disclose the fact that he has but an equitable estate, may the defendant, his tenant, take advantage of such failure of title in his landlord? Mention some instances in which a tenant may set up want of title in his landlord.

12. What is meant by the term "the best evidence?" In its absence, what is requisite before secondary evidence can be received? What are the degrees of secondary evidence?

13. Upon what principle is it that "dying declarations" are admissible in evidence; and what circumstances are requisite to be proved before they can be admitted?

14. If the oral testimony of a witness, who cannot be produced, is sought to be put in evidence, what facts must be proved previously to its admission?

15. Who determines the question whether a matter is admissible in evidence or not?

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.—LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.

1. In the following instances of variance between the premises and the habendum of a conveyance, state the result with reasons:—

Premises.	Habendum.
To A.	To A and his heirs.
To A for life.	To A and his heirs.
To A for 21 years.	To A and his heirs.
To A.	To A from the death of B.
To A for life.	To A from the death of B.
To A and his heirs.	To A for life.
To A and his heirs.	To A and the heirs of his body.
To A and the heirs of his body.	To A and his heirs.

2. Give an outline of a mortgage in fee, the property being house property, and the security intended to be as full as possible.

3. State the principal effect and operation of the Act for the Registration of Deeds. What are the requisites of a valid registration?

4. Define privity of estate, and state under what circumstances it is material.

5. Determine the cases in which a purchaser is bound to see the application of the purchase money.

6. In what cases is the vendor of a lease *not* bound to produce his lessor's title?

7. What conveyances are fraudulent as against subsequent purchasers?—as against creditors?

8. State the legal interest of a husband in his wife's real property in possession, and his legal interest in his wife's personal property in possession, and refer the difference between these interests to some general rules of law.

9. Define a power under the statute of uses. Define an equitable power, and state the principal distinctions between them as to creation, determination, &c.

10. State the difference between legal and equitable objections to title, and refer to instances showing that equitable objections are considered by courts of law.

11. Devise to A and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue to B and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue to C in fee. A suffered a

Appendix C.

Examination Papers for Sessional Examinations.

recovery with single voucher, and executed a deed declaring the use to himself in fee, and sold. Is the title good?

12. Devise to A and his heirs in trust to sell and pay debts. A dies before the trusts are executed, having devised all his trust estate to B and his heirs on the existing trusts. Can B make a title to a purchaser of the trust estate?

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.—REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.

1. What is the nature of the estate of a tenant in tail after the possibility of issue extinct?

2. Illustrate by example, a "mere possibility," a "power," and an "easement," as respectively distinguished from an "estate."

3. Land is given by deed, to "A and his assigns for ever." What estate does A take? Would it make any and what difference in his estate, if he derived the land under a devise expressed in the same words?

4. To what kind of products does the doctrine of emblements extend?

5. Explain what kind of relief the Court of Chancery grants to mortgagees and mortgagors in reference to the mortgage debt and property, respectively.

6. Explain the principle upon which a conveyance by way of "lease and release" was founded, and by what means could a freehold be conveyed by this mode of conveyance without "livery of seisin."

7. Give a concise outline of the limitations usual in a marriage settlement of a fee-simple estate, specifying instances (if any) of springing or shifting uses.

8. Define an estate held in co-parcenery.

9. What is the rule of construction laid down in Shelley's case? When does it apply to equitable estates?

10. A seized in fee, dies intestate, leaving a daughter. What effect on the estate of the daughter has the birth of a posthumous son of A?

11. How is the word "purchaser," in the first canon of descent to be understood?

12. A devises land by a will, dated since the year 1838, to "his heir B." Does B take by purchase, or descent?

13. How must a will be executed, and attested? How may it be revoked, and how revived?

14. Previously to the passing of the Wills Act, 1 Vict., what distinction existed between the bequest of a chattel, real or personal, to A, and on his dying without issue then to B, and the same limitation of a freehold? Has the law been altered in this respect?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

Appendix D.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

APPENDIX D.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in the College in June, 1861, for the Academic Year 1860–61.

GREEK (Senior Class).

O'Brien, Michael,	1st prize.
Ryan, Thomas,	2nd prize.
O'Keefe, William,	3rd prize.

GREEK (Junior Class).

M'Sweeney, John,	1st prize.
West, Thomas,	2nd prize.

LATIN (Senior Class).

O'Brien, Michael,	1st prize.
Beamish, James,	2nd prize.
Ryan, Thomas,	Certificate.
Brady, John,	Certificate.

LATIN (Junior Class).

West, Thomas,	1st prize.
M'Sweeney, John,	2nd prize.
O'Connor, William A., Stewart, William,	Certificates

FRENCH (Medical Class).

Foley, James,	1st prize.
Buckly, Cornelius,	2nd prize.

FRENCH (Arts and Engineering Class).

O'Brien, Michael,	1st prize.
M'Sweeney, John,	2nd prize.
O'Keefe, William Brady, John,	Certificates

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes.—*continued.*

AppendixD.

List of Students who obtained Honors and Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

French (Junior Arts Class).

Beamish, James, . .	1st prize.
Ryan, Thomas, . .	2nd prize.

English Literature and History.

Jamieson, Robert, .	1st prize.
Kane, Robert Romney, .	2nd prize.
Lambert John, . .	Certificate.

English Language.

O'Brien, Michael, .	1st prize.
M'Sweeney, John, .	2nd prize.

Celtic Languages.

Strangman, Thomas, .	1st prize.
Walshe, David, . .	2nd prize.

Metaphysics.

Jamieson, Robert, .	1st prize.
Orr, Robert, . . .	2nd prize.

Physical Geography.

Orr, Robert, . .	1st prize.
Jamieson, Robert, .	2nd prize.
Kane, Robert R., .	3rd prize.

Natural Philosophy.

Gillespie, Humphry, .	1st prize.
Clapp, Albert, . .	
Cooke, Henry, . .	2nd prize.
Foley, James, . .	
Kelly, James, . .	
Hanibal Oscar, . .	Certificates
Jones, Henry, . .	
Buckley, Cornelius, .	

Engineering Physics.

Mansfield, Edward, .	1st prize.

Natural Philosophy.

Mansfield, Edward, .	1st prize.
O'Connell, Patrick, .	Certificate.
Orr, Robert, . .	Certificates
Kane, Robert R., .	

Political Economy.

Kane, Robert R., . .	1st prize.

Chemistry.

Clapp, Albert S., . .	1st prize.
Foley, James, . .	2nd prize.
Smith, Parker, . .	3rd prize.
Kelly, James, . .	4th prize.
Jones, Henry, . .	Certificate.
Cooke, Henry, . .	Certificate.

Engineering (Senior).

Mansfield, Edward, .	1st prize.

Engineering (Junior).

Madden, William F., .	1st prize.

Geometrical Drawing.

Madden, William F., .	1st prize.

Mathematics (Senior).

Mansfield, Edward, .	1st prize.
O'Connell, Patrick, .	2nd prize.

Mathematics (Junior).

Quarry, William, . .	1st prize.

Mathematics (Faculty of Arts).

Day, Maurice, . .	1st prize.
West, Thomas, . .	2nd prize.
M'Sweeney, John, .	3rd prize.

Faculty of Law.

Kelly, Thomas, . .	1st prize.
Broderick, Nicholas, .	Certificate.

Anatomy and Physiology (Senior).

Foley, James, . .	1st prize.
Cooke, Henry, . .	2nd prize.
Kelly, James, . .	3rd prize.
Buckley Cornelius, .	4th prize.
Smith, Parker, . .	
M'Carthy, John, . .	
Williams, Richard G., .	
Graham, Richard M., .	Certificate.

Anatomy and Physiology (Junior).

Barry, James, . .	1st prize.

Practical Anatomy (Junior).

Barry, James, . .	1st prize.
O'Sullivan Edmund, .	2nd prize.
Purcell, Ferdinand A.,	3rd prize.

Practical Anatomy (Senior).

Swanton, James, . .	1st prize.
Dunbar, Frederick H.,	2nd prize.
Donovan, Daniel, . .	3rd prize.

Materia Medica.

Barry, James, . .	1st prize.
Grattan, Nicholas, .	2nd prize.

Surgery.

O'Sullivan, Stephen, .	1st prize.
Swanton, James, . .	2nd prize.
Dunbar, F. H., . .	Certificate.

Midwifery.

Swanton, James, . .	1st prize.
O'Kelly, Joseph, . .	2nd prize.
Orr, Adam, . . .	Certificate.
Donovan, Daniel, . .	Certificate.

Practice of Medicine.

Willet, Edmund, . .	1st prize
O'Flynn, Daniel J. .	2nd prize.

Practical Chemistry.

Grattan, Nicholas, .	1st prize.
Purcell, F. A., . .	2nd prize.
M'Sweeney, Eugene, .	3rd prize.
M'Dermott, William, .	Certificate.
O'Keefe, Patrick, .	Certificates as non-matriculated.
Strangman, Thomas, .	

Natural History.

Foley, James, .	Equal prize
Kelly, James, .	
Williams Richard G., .	
Cooke, Henry, .	

Medical Jurisprudence.

Willet, Edmund, . .	1st prize.
O'Flynn, Daniel J., .	2nd prize.

Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

Appendix E.

Reports from Professors.

APPENDIX E.

FORM OF CIRCULAR from PRESIDENT and REPORTS of PROFESSORS.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of ——, and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the ——, being for the Collegiate Session, 1860–61.

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments, and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether herborization excursions or field exercises are given.

E.—What faculties or division of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course, distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students, and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's lectures, and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

ROBERT J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GREEK.

A.—1. The course extends throughout the three terms of the session. 2. Eight weeks in the first term, eleven weeks in the second term, and six weeks in the third term. 3. Eight lectures in the week, viz., *four* to each of the senior and junior divisions. There was also an extra voluntary class.

B.—The class of Greek Language and Literature.—The authors read in the ordinary class were taken from the subjects of the Honor Course for the Degree of B.A. In the extra class portions of Plato and of Pindar were read.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to maps and diagrams on the walls of the lecture-room.

D.—Portions of the authors read were prepared in the intervals of the lectures, and exercises written in prose and verse.

E.—The students of this class come exclusively from the Faculty of Arts.

F.—In the ordinary class there were forty-seven matriculated, and two non-matriculated students. In the extra class there were four matriculated students. In the senior division of the ordinary the attendance was, on the whole, regular. In the junior division it was not so satisfactory.

G.—The discipline of the class was good.

H.—The fitments, &c., were sufficient for the purposes of instruction.

JOHN RYALL.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LATIN.

A.—1. Three terms. 2. First term, seven weeks; second term, eight weeks; third term, six weeks. Junior class, four lectures weekly—Monday, nine, A.M.; Tuesday, ten, A.M.; Wednesday, ten, A.M.; Thursday, ten, A.M. Senior class, three lectures weekly—Monday, ten, A.M.; Wednesday, nine, A.M.; Friday, ten, A.M. Extra class, two lectures weekly—Tuesday, eleven, A.M.; Thursday, eleven, A.M.

B.—The Latin Language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class, Livy, part of Book IV.; Horace, Ars Poetica. Senior class, Juvenal, Satires, 8, 10, 11; Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, Book II. Extra class, part of the First Book of the second Actio in Verrem. In the extra class, passages from English poets and prose writers were translated into Latin by the students.

C.—Large maps of Ancient Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, hung on the walls of the lecture room, were used for illustration of the lectures. Frequent reference was also made to electrotype copies of ancient coins and gems, and to other objects of art.

D.—The students were always expected to prepare for each lecture a portion of the text-book, in which they were examined by *viva voce* questions. In the senior and junior classes Arnold's Introductions to Latin Composition were used as exercise books. In the Latin class the progress of students was tested at the close of the session by examination papers, to which they returned answers in writing.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Junior—twenty-five matriculated, and one non-matriculated. Senior—twenty-three matriculated. Extra—three matriculated. The attendance in the senior class was excellent; but not so good in the junior.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. LEWIS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of HISTORY and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A.—1. History, two terms. English Literature, two terms. English Language, one term. 2. Seven in first term; nine in second term. 3. Six weekly during first term; nine weekly during second term. History, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1–2. English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, 12–1; Saturday, 11–12. English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, 11–12; Saturday, 10–11.

B.—Course of History: from the decline of the Roman Empire to the formation of the European States; Constitutional History of England from Anglo-Saxon times to Henry VII; read Shakespeare's Richard III. Course of English Literature: from the Anglo-Saxon period to the age of Elizabeth; read Chaucer, The Squire's Tale. Course of English Language: Craik's Outlines.

C.—History illustrated by Bell's Tables and Von Spruner's Hand Atlas.

D.—Written exercises weekly.

E.—Six in Arts; two in Medicine.

F.—Eight—all matriculated; seven scholars.

G.—Good.

H.—Satisfactory.

WILLIAM RUSHTON.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—Four courses of lectures were given during the Session 1860-61. 1. The duration of the three courses of French was of three terms; the course of Italian one term. 2. The number of weeks of lectures in the first term was eight; twelve in the second term; and six in the third term. 3. The number of lectures was nine weekly during the first term, eleven weekly during the second term, and twelve weekly during the third term. The days of lectures were Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the first term, from 12 to 3; and every day, excepting Saturday, during the second and third terms.

B.—One course of French, comprising eighty lectures, was given to the Medical students. It consisted of reading, translating, composition, and instruction in the grammar and idioms; the text-book being Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte.—(Number of students 37.) A second course of French, comprising eighty lectures, was given to the senior students (Engineering and Arts). It consisted of reading, translating, lectures on the syntax, comparative grammar, and French literature; the text-books being Lectures sur les Sciences; the Misanthrope of Molière; Lafontaine's Fables, and extracts from Pascal, Bossuet, and Châteaubriand.—(Number of students, 28). A third course of French, comprising eighty lectures, was given to junior students (Arts and Engineering). It consisted of reading, translating, and instruction in the grammar; the text-books being Barthe's Histoire de la Littérature Française; l'Avare of Molière; extracts from Fénélon and Racine.—(Number of students, 27). And fourthly, a course of Italian language and literature, of twenty-five lectures, was given, consisting of reading, translating, &c.; text-books, Tasso's Gerusalemme, and Silvio Pellico's works.—(Number of students, 10).

C.—The lectures are not illustrated by any maps, &c.

D.—The methods of tutorial and professorial instruction are blended; exercises and translations are given and corrected. Lectures delivered once a week.

E.—The students belong to the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and to the Department of Engineering.

F.—The number of students in each class is given above.

G.—The general conduct of the students was excellent.

H.—The fitments in the lecture room of my department are insufficient for the increased number of students, as, there are inconvenient, large flat tables, that occupy the largest portion of the space; a set of desks, fixed to the forms, is much required. The cleanliness of the rooms has been satisfactory.

November 20, 1861. R. DE VERICOUR.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CELTIC.

A.—1st. The lectures were given in the second and third terms. 2nd. I lectured almost every week during the two terms, excepting those of the Easter recess. 3rd. Generally six lectures weekly: the days were Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the hours were from 12 to 1, and from 2 to 3.

B.—The course of lectures comprised grammar, reading, translating, and parsing; comparative philology; conversations in accordance with the rules of grammar; ancient Irish history. The text-books are Keating's History of Ireland; Annals of the Four Masters; and the Proceedings of the Irish Bards, printed from the Book of Lismore, a manuscript of the fourteenth century.

D.—The tutorial method is chiefly adopted, being considered the most useful. The pupils are seldom required to prepare for the lectures beforehand. Examinations are held at the end of the session.

E.—The students were of Agriculture and Medicine; one of each, and both matriculated. They were very regular in their attendance, and conducted themselves as gentlemen. As this subject does not enter into any of the Examinations for Scholarships, and as attendance is optional, the number of Celtic students is consequently small.

H.—The accommodation was most satisfactory.

November 12, 1861. OWEN CONNELLAN.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.

A.—On Logic and on Metaphysics. 1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, two terms. 2. Logic, eleven weeks; Metaphysics, seventeen weeks. 3. Logic, Tuesdays and Thursdays at two o'clock; Saturdays at nine. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays at one o'clock; Saturdays at ten o'clock.

B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, Mills, Baynes, &c. Metaphysics, History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used, except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.

F.—Logic, nine; Metaphysics, three—all matriculated.

G.—Conduct of students in the class rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The lecture room assigned to the Mental Sciences is still occupied by the Pathological Museum. The fitments of the room which was used by the Professor have been materially improved since last session.

G. S. Read.

Report of the Professor of Mathematics.

A.—Each course of Mathematical lectures extends over three terms. The number of weekly lectures is nine. The lectures are delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12, 2, and 3 o'clock.

B.—Pure Mathematics: text-books recommended are Potts' School Euclid; Hinds' Arithmetic; Todhunter's Algebra, Conic Sections, Differential Calculus, and Integral Calculus; Thomson's Trigonometry; Boole's Differential Equations, &c.

C.—Lectures are illustrated by diagrams and suitable apparatus.

D.—Portions of text-books are pointed out and exercises set by the Professor.

E.—Arts and Engineering.

F.—In the junior class, during the Session 1860–61, about forty-eight; in the second year's class about fifteen; in the extra class three.

G.—Good.

H.—Satisfactory.

George Boole, F.R.S.

Report of the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

A.—1. Two courses of lectures on Mathematical Physics for two terms; two courses on Experimental Physics, three terms; one course on Engineering Physics, three terms. 2. In the first term lectures were delivered during eight weeks; in the second term, during eleven weeks; in the third term during five weeks. 3. In the senior class of Mathematical Physics two lectures were delivered weekly; in the junior class of Mathematical Physics, three lectures each week. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, three lectures each week; in the junior class of Experimental Physics, two lectures each week. In the class of Engineering Physics, three lectures each week.

B.—In the classes of Mathematical Physics the text-books used were Duhamel's Cours de Mecanique; Pratt's Mechanical Philosophy; Walton's Mechanical Examples; Lloyd's Light and Vision; Brinkley's Astronomy. In Experimental Physics the text-books used were Ganot's Traite de Physique; Dr. Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy; Dixon's Treatise on Heat. In Engineering Physics, Tate's Mechanics; Selections from De Pambour's Theory of the Steam Engine.

C.—The lectures on Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics the tutorial method of instruction was chiefly used, and in Experimental Physics the professorial.

E.—The senior class of Mathematical Physics was attended by students of fourth year in Arts; the junior class of Mathematical Physics by students of third and fourth year in Arts. Senior Experimental Physics by students of second and third year in Arts, and second year in Engineering; junior Experimental Physics by students of first year in Medicine. Engineering Physics by students of second year in Engineering.

F.—Senior class of Mathematical Physics, two matriculated students; junior class, Mathematical Physics, four matriculated students. Engineering Physics, thirteen matriculated students. Senior Experimental Class, thirty matriculated students; junior Experimental Class, thirty-nine. The attendance in the Experimental Classes, and in the class of Engineering Physics, was very regular.

G.—The conduct of the students was very satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department is satisfactory. Some few fitments are required which have been applied for.

John England.

Appendix E.

Reports from Professors.

Report of the Professor of Chemistry.

A.—Two courses—a theoretical and practical. 1. The theoretical course extended through three terms. 2. In the first term eight weeks; in the second, eleven; in the third, six. 3. Three lectures a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eleven o'clock. The practical course extended through three months, on Monday and Wednesday, from two to three, and on Tuesday and Thursday, from three to four.

B.—The theoretical course embraced the consideration of the laws of combination; the history and properties of the metallic and non-metallic substances; the theories of organic chemistry; and the description of organic compounds. The second or practical course was devoted to instructions in the laboratory, in chemical manipulation, analysis and testing for poisons. In addition to this the laboratory was open—under certain regulations—to other students desirous of pursuing a more extended course of analysis. The text books were Fownes', Gregory's, Kane's, Graham's, and Miller's Chemistry, and Bowman's Practical Chemistry.

C.—The theoretical course was abundantly illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—The professorial system was followed, but questions were put to the students during the lectures, and ample opportunity afforded after each lecture for the discussion of difficulties, and for explanations.

E.—Students of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.

F.—Forty-seven matriculated, and ten non-matriculated, in the theoretical course. Eighteen matriculated, and nine non-matriculated, in the practical course. The attendance was regular.

G.—General conduct good, and the state of discipline excellent.

H.—The general condition of the chemical department as to supplies for the purposes of instruction, is very good, but the accommodation is at present totally inadequate. The lecture room is occupied by four other professors, causing thus a serious loss of time, and great inconvenience in the constant mounting and dismounting of apparatus. The fitments of the laboratory have been twice re-arranged, so as to admit the increasing number of students; but the size of the present room cannot by any further change accommodate a class now containing three and a half times its first numbers, nor afford space for the arrangement and proper use of the various pieces of apparatus employed in a laboratory.

J. Blyth, M.D.

Report of the Professor of Natural History.

A.—Two courses were delivered by the Professor of Natural History during the Session 1860-1, viz.:—one on Zoölogy and Botany, and one on Physical Geography. 1. The course on Zoölogy and Botany included sixty-three lectures, delivered during the first, second, and part of the third terms; that on Physical Geography, twelve lectures, delivered during the first term. 2. Lectures were delivered during about six weeks in the first term, during eight in the second, and during four in the third. 3. In each week, three lectures were delivered on Zoölogy and Botany, between the hours of three and four, P.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The lectures on Physical Geography were delivered on the same days, from nine to ten. A.M.

B.—The course of Zoölogy and Botany embraced a series of lectures on the general principles of these sciences. The earth as a whole, the land, the water, the air, the changes which the globe is now undergoing, and the relations which it bears to its living inhabitants, were the subjects discussed under the head of Physical Geography. The following text-books were recommended:—Dallas's Natural History of the Animal Kingdom; Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology; Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany; Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora; Ansted's Physical Geography.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by maps, diagrams, specimens, and microscopic preparations.

D.—Prelections were combined with tutorial instruction.

E.—The lectures on Zoölogy and Botany were attended by students of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine, of the first year in the Department of Agriculture, and by non-matriculated students. Students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts attended the course of Physical Geography.

F.—Forty-five students attended the lectures on Zoölogy and Botany. Thirteen of these were non-matriculated. Ten students were disqualified on account of insufficient attendance: the others attended regularly. The course of Physical Geography was attended, with sufficient regularity, by eight students, all matriculated.

G.—The conduct of most of the students was good; of a small number, not satisfactory.

H.—The College property in charge of the Professor is in an efficient condition. The want of a private room, referred to in previous reports, is still much felt by the Professor.

J. Reay Greene.

Report of the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

In consequence of the ordinance of the Queen's University with reference to Engineering students, by which attendance in the course of Geology and Mineralogy is altered from the first to the second year, the Professor was prevented from having any students during Session 1860–61.

November 18, 1861. Robert Harkness.

Report of the Professor of Civil Engineering.

A.—1. Each course extended over three terms. 2. First term, eight weeks; second term, eleven weeks; third term, six weeks. 3. Three lectures in the week generally to each class, with the exception of the temporary class in Surveying and Levelling &c. (*vide* B.) Junior class, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10, A.M. Class in Surveying and Levelling, varied, as suited convenience of Students. Senior class (old ordinance), Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, A.M. Office work, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Total number of lectures, junior class, sixty; Surveying and Levelling, forty; senior class, seventy; Office work, fifty-two.

B.—Junior class, geometrical drawing; text-books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book. 2. Class in Surveying and Levelling; text-books—Simms on Instruments; Williams' Geodesy. 3 Senior class, Principles of Architecture—materials used in construction; construction of bridges, roads, railways, canals, &c.; hydraulic Engineering; strength of materials. 4. Office work, attended by all the classes, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The first year's class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples for their application. The second and third years' classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, drawings, and instruments.

D.—The tutorial method of instruction is occasionally employed where the subject admits of it. Instruction in Surveying, Levelling, and the use of instruments is given in the field.

E.—Students in the Department of Engineering and Agriculture.

F.—Junior class — fourteen matriculated. Surveying and Levelling, two matriculated; one non-matriculated. Senior class—thirteen matriculated. Office work—twenty-seven matriculated. Attendance generally regular.

G.—Very good.

H.—The condition of this department in these respects is good.

Alexander Jack.

Report of the Professor of Agriculture.

A.—Three terms. Seven weeks in the first, ten in the second, and six in the third. Three, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

B.—Theory of Agriculture; application of Chemistry, Geology, Vegetable

Appendix E.

Reports from Professors.

Physiology and Botany, and Agriculture. Practice of Agriculture. Farm operations; text-books—Morton's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, Stephen's Book of the Farm, Low's Practical Agriculture, &c.; and in Science the usual text-books in each.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—Special class examinations are held and excursions taken with the class.

E.—Faculty of Arts, Department of Agriculture.

F.—Three in the junior, none in the senior class; one matriculated and two non-matriculated.

G.—Excellent.

H.—Good.

Edmund Murphy.

November, 1861.

Report of the Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

A.—Three courses of lectures, viz.:—Political Economy for Arts students of the third year; Jurisprudence for Law students of the first year; Civil Law for Law students of the second year. 1. Two terms for the classes of Political Economy and Jurisprudence; one for Civil Law. 2. Three. 3. Four: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thurdays, Fridays, at 11 o'clock, for Arts students; for Law students, generally on the same days, the hours varied. Total lectures in Jurisprudence was twenty-one; in Civil Law, twelve.

B.—Jurisprudence—Principles of Legislation to the very limited extent in which they can be said to exist, or can be stated with any approach to confidence. Political Economy—The principles regulating Rent, Profits, and Wages, Commerce, Taxation, the Funding System, Banking, and Currency. Text-books—Adam Smith, Senior, Longfield, Huskisson; Reddie, Inquiries in Law; Lord Bacon, Tract on Universal Justice, by D. C. Heron; John Stuart Mill, Institutes of Justinian; Grapnel, on the Roman Law.

C.—None.

D.—Tutorial instruction and text-books are both largely employed.

E.—In Political Economy, third year's Arts; in Jurisprudence, first year's Law; in Civil Law, second year's Law.

F.—In Political Economy, five; in Civil Law, one (there being but one student, who was obliged to cease to attend, but twelve lectures instead of twenty-four were delivered); in Jurisprudence, six; two non-matriculated.

G.—Very good.

H.—Satisfactory.

R. H. Mills.

Report of the Professor of English Law.

A.—There were four classes. The course prescribed for each class comprised twenty-four lectures, which were given previously to the Michaelmas Law Term, 1860, and in the intervals between that and the Easter and Trinity Terms; they occupied two weeks in the first, and four in the second and third College Terms. Four lectures were delivered to each class weekly, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the hours of 11, 12, and 3 o'clock, respectively.

B.—In the class of the first year the course comprised elementary instruction in the law of Real Property and Practical Conveyancing; the text-book used was Williams on Real Property; the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries (Stephens' edition) and the second volume of Kerr's edition were recommended for perusal. The course prescribed for the class of the second year comprised instruction in the Law of Personal Property, Equity, and Bankruptcy, and in the practical use of precedents; the text-books used were Williams on Personal Property; Smith's Manual of Equity; Adams on Bankruptcy and Insolvency: Blackstone's Commentaries, Smith's Mercantile Law, were recommended for perusal. The course for the class of the third year comprised the subject of Common and Criminal Law; the text-books used were Broom's Common Law; Smith's Leading Cases; Broom's Maxims; Roscoe on Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases: Taylor on Evidence, and Copinger's County Courts, were recommended for perusal.

Appendix E. Reports from Professors.

C. and D.—The several subjects were explained by the perusal and consideration by the class of abstracts of title, cases for opinions, and by requiring the students to write on given subjects.

E.—Students in Arts and Law, and two non-matriculated.

F.—Ten: seven in the class of the first, one in the class of the second, one in the class of the third, and one in the class of the fourth year.

G.—Invariably excellent and attentive.

H.—I have nothing further to submit in this report.

MICHAEL BARRY.

November, 1861.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted) during the Medical Session; Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical Demonstrations at twelve o'clock, during the entire session; Examinations upon Anatomy and Physiology were held on Saturdays, at one o'clock. In addition to the lectures and demonstrations at the above mentioned hours, a special course was delivered on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye, Ear &c., at four o'clock, P.M. The roll was called at one hundred and twenty lectures upon Anatomy and Physiology; it was also called at the Anatomical Demonstrations daily during the session.

B.—One course is entitled Anatomy and Physiology; the other course Practical Anatomy, Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections. The dissections performed by the students are superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and by his assistant, Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—

1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human frame; development of tissues and all other branches of Histology; structure and composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c.

2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the brain and its membranes; the spinal cord and its membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste; organ of voice, &c.

3. The course comprehends all branches of Human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it are elucidated by reference to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The course of Anatomy, Histology and Physiology, is illustrated by the constant use of the microscope.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, viscera, membranes, and fasciæ; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz:—Todd and Bowman on Physiological Anatomy; Carpenter's Physiology; Valentin's Physiology; Kirk's Handbook of Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, by Drs. Sharpey and Ellis; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's Vade Mecum; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries; Kölliker, Gerber, Quickett, and Hassal, on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute Anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by microscopical preparations.

The principles of Physiology are elucidated by experiments instituted upon animals, where deemed necessary.

D.—The students are examined, *viva voce*, upon the subject treated of in the course: examinations are held on Saturday, in order that there should be no loss of lectures on other days of the week. Written replies to questions proposed in those classes have been resorted to only at the examinations held in October for Medical Scholarships, and at the Sessional Examinations which take place in May.

E.—These courses have been attended only by students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—Total number of Anatomical Students ninety-one; viz.:—matriculated seventy; non-matriculated twenty-one. The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by seventy-one students; the course of Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations by fifty students.

G.—The Students have attended the Professor's lectures with great regularity.

H.—The supplies of preparations, plates, charts, and diagrams available for instruction are good; but it would be most desirable to increase the number of anatomical preparations. The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness.

In reference to that part of the President's question which requires an answer as to the accommodation of the department, the Professor has to state, that he is compelled to use the Anatomical Theatre for all the purposes of Microscopical Demonstrations, laboratory, private dissecting room, &c., &c., in consequence of the want of suitable apartments; but the Professor does not expect such inconveniences to be mitigated as long as there are pressing wants of a public nature, so far as the students of Anatomy are concerned.

First.—The Dissecting-room is too limited in size for the number of students engaged at Practical Anatomy, and in proportion to the number of anatomical subjects, which must be placed upon the tables in this apartment, in order to meet the requirements of the class.

Second.—The room for the Anatomical Demonstrations, being 22 feet by 14, is most inconveniently small.

Third.—The Anatomical Museum, also 22 feet by 14, urgently requires enlargement, in order that the collection of anatomical preparations may be properly accommodated and increased.

Fourth.—There is much necessity for an apartment in which the junior students, in particular, can assemble for the study of Osteology, &c.; such provision should be considered as one of the essential arrangements in connexion with the Anatomical Department of a Medical School. It must be evident that the students cannot introduce specimens of bones, joints, skeletons, &c., into the general library of the College, and yet there is unfortunately no room in which they can apply themselves to these elementary branches of their Anatomical studies. When it is considered that there are at present one hundred and two Anatomical Students in this College who are compressed, *during several hours daily*, into the limited space afforded by the apartments in the Clarendon building, it can be readily comprehended how great are the inconveniences sustained by the Students and Professor, and how urgent are the requirements of this department for, at least, a moderate increase of space and improved means of ventilation in the two rooms devoted to Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations.

By the addition of twenty-five or thirty feet to the northern end of the Clarendon building, the Dissecting and Demonstrating rooms and Anatomical Museum would be sufficiently enlarged to permit the affairs of this department to be conducted with greater advantage to the members of the class and considerable benefit to the Medical School of the College.

November 25, 1861. J. H. Corbett.

Report of the Professor of the Practice of Physic.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic given in two terms, commencing the first on the fourth day of November, and ending the week before Christmas; the second commencing the first week in January and ending the last week in April. Three lectures are delivered each week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at three o'clock.

B.—The lectures embrace the Theory and Practice of Physic; the text-books are Watson's Practice of Physic; Aitken's Science of Medicine; Simon's Pathology; and various monograms on particular diseases.

C.—The illustrations are from pathological specimens and plates, and cases in the Mercy Hospital.

D.—Examinations are held weekly on the subject of previous lectures.

E.—The Medical Faculty.

F.—The attendance was very good.

G.—The conduct and discipline of the students was most exemplary.

H.—There is no want except of a suitable room for a Pathological Museum.

November 15, 1861. D. C. O'CONNOR, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of SURGERY.

A.—1. The Medical Session. 3. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

B.—Practical and Theoretical Surgery: the text-books, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary; Millar; Chelius; Pirrie; Druitt.

C.—The lectures illustrated by preparations, casts, models, drawings, and on the recent subject.

D.—The lectures were not tutorial.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Thirty-one. Attendance very regular.

G.—The conduct of the students was unexceptionable.

H.—The Professor has to complain that the space in the College allocated to Surgery is so very limited that he cannot conduct the business of his department without extreme inconvenience.

November 16, 1861. DENIS BRENAN BULLEN, M.D.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY.

A.—Midwifery. 1. Six months. 3 Three lectures weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at four o'clock.

B.—Physiology of generative organs; Physiology and Pathology of gestation; labour, and the puerperal state; their treatment, &c.

C.—Diagrams, specimens, models, &c.

E.—Medical Faculty.

F.—Thirteen. Attendance on the whole good.

G.—Very good.

H.—Generally in good order.

J. R. HARVEY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—Course of lectures extends over one Medical Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks. During each week three lectures are delivered, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from two to three, P.M.

B.—The course consists of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, embracing jamatology in general, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, posology, formulation, therapeutics, climatology, and hygiène. The text-books recommended are—Pereira's Materia Medica; Christison's Dispensatory; Forbes' and Royle's Manuals; Bouchardat's Matière Medicale; Soubeiran's Pharmacie; Oëstelren's Heilmittellehre; Bucheim's Arzneimittellehre; and Schroff's Pharmacognosie.

C.—Lectures illustrated by diagrams, schematic figures, specimens from the herbarium and botanical garden, plates, chemical and microscopical demonstrations.

D.—The practical instruction consists of the above-mentioned exercise.

E.—Number of students, thirty-two; three of whom are non-matriculated.

G.—The conduct of the students was admirable; both attention and attendance being very praiseworthy.

H.—The fittings and supplies are admirable. But the Professor is AGAIN forced to complain of the way in which what should be his laboratory is filled, and the room taken up with Pathological specimens, preparations, and diagrams not belonging to his department. This renders it impossible for him to conduct with any comfort those chemical experiments, without which his lectures must be extremely deficient.

PURCELL O'LEARY.

Appendix E.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSORS of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months' course; three lectures weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two o'clock.

B.—Subjects of course were—toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. The text-books recommended—Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, and Taylor on Poisons; with the perusal of leading cases reported—for example, Lord Ferrer's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases.

C.—The course was illustrated by experiments where necessary.

D.—By lectures alone.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine attended.

F.—Twelve matriculated students attended.

G.—Conduct good and discipline excellent.

H.—The Department of Medical Jurisprudence is at present entirely dependent on that of Chemistry for the apparatus and materials necessary for illustrating the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.
MICHAEL BARRY.

Appendix F.

List of successful Candidates.

APPENDIX F.

LIST of UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS obtained by CANDIDATES from QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the COMMENCEMENT in OCTOBER, 1861.

A.—NOMINAL RETURN of the CANDIDATES from Queen's College, Cork, on whom Degrees, Diplomas, or Certificates were conferred by the Senate of the Queen's University, after the Examinations of the year 1861.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Barrett, Richard.
*Broen, Michael.
Jones, William Henry M'Naghten.
O'Flynn, Denis James.
Riordan, Denis A.
Willett, Edmund.

DEGREE OF M.A.

*Brown, Daniel P.
Gould, Michael M.
Popham, John P.

DEGREE OF LL.B.

Gould, Michael M., *ad eundum* from the University of London.

DEGREE OF B.A.

Ambrose, John D.
Barry, John K.
Kane, Robert Romney.
Keogh, Denis F.
Lambert, John.
M'Dermott, William.
Orr, Robert.
Spedding, John B.

DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Marshall, John Edward.

DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Mansfield, Edward.
Macfarlane, George Thomas.
Ridings, Henry Sadleir.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

First Class:—
  Jamieson, Robert Alexander.
Second Class:
  Spedding, John B.
Unclassed:
  Ambrose, John D.

Unclassed:
  Kane, Robert Romney.
  Keogh, Denis F.
  Lambert, John.
  M'Dermott, William.
  Wall, John.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Ambrose John D.
Breen, Michael.
Donovan, Daniel.
Dunbar, Frederick H.
Jones, William H. M'N.
Orr, Adam.
Ryan, James Joseph.

* Dr. Breen attended partly in Galway; Mr. Brown attended partly in Belfast.

Appendix F.

List of successful Candidates.

B.—Nominal Return of Candidates from Queen's College, Cork, on whom Honors were conferred by the Senate of the Queen's University for distinguished answering at the Examinations of the year 1861.

Honors with the Degree of M.A:—

Popham, John F. First Honor in the Experimental Sciences.

Honors with the Degree of B.A:—

Kane, Robert Romney. Second Honors in the Natural Sciences, and Second Honors in Logics, History, and Political Economy.

Honors with the Diploma of Civil Engineering:

Mansfield, Edward. First Honor.

Previous Examination in Arts.

Jamieson, Robert Alexander. Honor of First Class.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes, 1860–61

Special Prizes, 1860–61.

Three prizes of £40, £25, and £15 respectively, will be offered for competition during the Session 1860–61 to Matriculated Students of the Queen's Colleges, of not less than two and not more than four years' standing.

The examination will include all the literary and scientific subjects of the Arts undergraduate course. Marks being assigned to the several subjects such, that the aggregate shall not exceed 6,100, of which 3,000 will be assigned to literary and 3,100 to scientific subjects.

In order to qualify a candidate for the prize of £40, he shall have obtained an aggregate of at least 2,000 marks. The qualification for the prize of £25, will be an aggregate of at least 1,750 marks, and for the prize of £15 an aggregate of at least 1,500 marks.

Unless a candidate shall obtain at least one-sixth of the number of marks assigned to any subject he shall not obtain any credit for that subject in the aggregate of his marks.

The examination for these prizes will take place towards the close of the second term of Session 1860–61. Every candidate for any of these prizes shall at the time of competition be a *bonâ fide* student of the Queen's College Cork, *i.e.* shall have been in attendance during the previous part of the Session on at least *one* course of lectures.

Scale of Marks for Special Prizes.

	Marks.
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,000
Physics,	300
Chemistry,	300
Zoology and Botany,	300
Geology and Mineralogy,	300
Logic,	300
Metaphysics,	300
Political Economy,	300
Total	3,100

	Marks.
English Literature,	300
Mediæval History,	300
English Language and Composition,	300
Greek Language, Literature, and History,	600
Roman Language, Literature, and History,	600
German Language,	300
Italian Language,	300
French Language,	300
Total,	3,000

Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX H.

Appendix H.

Report of Librarian.

REPORT of the LIBRARIAN.

The number of volumes in the library at the date of this report is 14,988. They are classified as follows:—

	Vols.	Vols.
Mathematics,		428
Experimental Sciences:		
Natural Philosophy,	452	
Chemistry and Mineralogy	821	
		1,273
Military Science and History,		197
Natural Sciences:		
Geology and Palæontology,	484	
Physical Geography,	55	
Zoology, including Ethnology and Comparative Anatomy,	524	
Miscellaneous treatises on Botany and Zoology,	606	
		1,669
Medical Sciences:		
Human Anatomy and Physiology,	253	
Materia Medica Pharmacy, Therapeutics, and Hygiène,	265	
Principles and Practice of Surgery,	239	
Principles and Practice of Medicine,	288	
Obstetric Medicine and Surgery,	214	
Legal Medicine,	40	
Literature and History of Medicine,	76	
Medical Journals and Reviews,	286	
		1,661
Moral, Mental, and Political Sciences:		
Theology and Moral Philosophy,	306	
Logic and Metaphysics,	386	
Political Economy,	195	
Jurisprudence,	181	
Law,	640	
Education,	141	
		1,849
Language and Literature:		
General Philology,	109	
Greek Language and Literature,	523	
Latin ,, ,,	445	
Celtic ,, ,,	40	
English ,, ,,	1,108	
French ,, ,,	372	
Other European ,,	657	
Eastern ,, ,,	40	
		3,294
History:		
General,	246	
Ancient,	94	
Mediæval,	59	
Ecclesiastical,	241	
General Modern,	53	
Irish,	125	
British,	370	
French,	509	
German,	46	
Northern European,	66	
Southern ,,	205	
Asiatic,	75	
African,	13	
American,	46	
		2,148
Antiquities,		214
Biography,		476
Geography, Voyages, and Travels,		526

Appendix H.

Report of Librarian.

	Vols.	Vols.
Arts:		
Engineering and Architecture,	281	
Agriculture,	163	
Fine Arts,	176	
Industrial Arts,	64	
		684
General Encyclopædias,		79
Reviews,		422
Bibliography,		68
Total,		14,988
Total Number of Volumes in the Library at the date of last Report,		13,589
Increase in the number of Volumes for the past year,		1,399

The number of books presented to the library during past session does not exceed twenty.

Since the date of last Report, a classified Catalogue, prepared by me, and approved by the College Council, was printed by order of that body, and has proved of essential service to all parties entitled to use the library.

In the early part of the past session I reported to the College Council that there was no further available shelf accommodation in the library. In consequence of the large increase in the number of books since then, this want of space has been a source of very great inconvenience; and as we are unprovided with a store room, will, I fear, be a cause of loss and injury to the library property.

As the present mode of heating the library is totally inadequate, I find it difficult to preserve books containing valuable coloured plates from being injured by the moisture in the atmosphere, and I regret to say that some injury has already arisen from this cause. In addition to this, I have had complaints from several students, that on two days since the commencement of the present winter they were unable to remain in the library, owing to the great cold of the apartment.

After a careful scrutiny of the library, made during the long vacation, I found that it had sustained no loss during the past session.

The discipline is excellent. I have had no occasion to call the attention of the Vice-President or Council to any breach of the library regulations. The strict preservation of the library property, and the willing and ready observance of the rules laid down by the Council for the maintenance of discipline, reflect the highest credit upon the students as a body, and must be a source of gratification to the authorities of the College.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to. I take this opportunity of commending the diligence of the College booksellers, Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co., of Dublin, in attending to our orders, and their promptitude in executing them in the most satisfactory manner.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, *Librarian.*

December 12th, 1861.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Report of the Curator of the Museum.

REPORT of the CURATOR of the MUSEUM.

RETURN of the CURATOR of the MUSEUM for the official information of the PRESIDENT, for the Session 1860-61.

1. The number and description of the departments connected with the Museum are as follows:—first, Zoological; second, Botanical; third, Geological; fourth, Palæontological; and fifth, Mineralogical.

Appendix I.

Report of the Curator of the Museum.

2. The number and general nature of the objects in these departments have received the following additions, which consist of:—

3. Firstly, a series of skeletons representing the orders of the classes Reptilia and Amphibia, together with some additions to the Mammalian Osteological specimens, and also a new series of fish skeletons. Besides these, the geological department has received from the Geological Survey of Ireland a collection of Irish palæozoic fossils.

4. No other objects of especial interest have been added to the Museum since the last Report.

5. As regards condition, a new fire-place having been erected on the north wall of the Zoological department, it is hoped that this will be the means of checking the injuries arising from damp. The several departments are duly arranged, and the two latter departments are also catalogued.

6. With reference to fitments, cases, and other materials, the Museum has received the addition of some of the cases required for the reception of the collection of flowering plants, and other fitments are in the course of being supplied by the Board of Works.

7. The conduct and discipline of the students in the Museum have been unexceptionable.

8. Concerning cleanliness and attendance, these have been perfectly satisfactory. The walls of the Museum, however, require re-colouring.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

18th November, 1861.

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

APPENDIX K.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL STATE of the College.

ACCOUNT No. 1.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, for the Year from 1st April, 1860, to 31st March, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 1st April, 1860, ...	1,049	3	11
,, Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services, .	7,000	0	0
,, Balance on Additional Grant on 1st of April, 1860, .	80	14	7
,, Cash received from Paymaster of Civil Services, . .	1,600	0	0
,, Cash on Fee Account, ...	118	1	6
,, Error in Account, ...	2	1	0
	£9,850	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Amount paid for Salaries, ...	5,150	0	0
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes, ...	1,379	15	0
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants, . . .	330	14	5
,, ,, ,, Books, Apparatus, &c., . . .	1,780	19	0½
,, Balance Indebted on 31st March, 1861, ...	1,208	10	5
	£9,849	19	7½

EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar.*

ACCOUNT No. 2.

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of PARLIAMENTARY GRANT and COLLEGE FEES, FINES, &c., from 1st April, 1860, to 31st March, 1861.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Balance to Debit of Bursar on the 31st March, 1860, as per last account,	199	16	5
„ Amount of Parliamentary Grant received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	1,600	0	0
„ Receipts from College Fees,	63	10	0
„ „ Rent of Robe Boxes,	4	2	0
„ „ Fines,	0	6	6
	£1,867	14	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Libraries:—			
Classical Languages and Literature,	54	12	3
English Language, Literature, and History,	85	4	6
Foreign Modern Languages and Literature,	68	0	2
Celtic Languages and Literature,	7	18	0
Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry,	53	3	2
Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy,	226	0	9
Engineering and Agriculture,	25	10	4
Mental, Legal, and Political Science,	55	2	4
Medical Sciences,	70	18	1
Binding Books and Sundries,	36	0	5
Preparing and Printing Catalogue,	118	14	2
Museums:—			
Classical Art and Archæology,	50	0	0
Geology and Natural History,	46	16	0
Physical Apparatus,	128	3	0
Chemical Laboratory,	141	8	7
Engineering and Agriculture,	12	2	8
Anatomical and Pathological Museums,	32	9	1
Establishment:—			
Printing and Stationery,	118	6	1
Postage and Advertising,	105	14	2
Porters' Clothing,	42	7	9
Sundries, including Fitments not furnished by Board of Works,	100	0	10
Heating, Lighting, and Fireman's wages,	200	14	9
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	105	16	6
Balance to Debit of Bursar on 31st March, 1861,	88	18	0
	£1,867	14	11

EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar.*

APPENDIX L.

Appendix L.

Reports on Discipline and of the Deans of Residences.

REPORT of VICE-PRESIDENT on DISCIPLINE, and of the DEANS of RESIDENCES.

RETURN to be filled up by the VICE-PRESIDENT and sent into the REGISTRAR, for the official information of the PRESIDENT, on or before the day of , for the Collegiate Session 1860–61.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College, to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the Statutes.

Signed by order of the President,

ROBERT J. KENNY, *Registrar.*

Appendix L.

Reports on Discipline and of the Deans of Residences.

Return of the Vice-President.

A.—The several departments of the College were in a satisfactory state during the session.

B.—The general discipline and order, within the College, were good. Only one student was brought before the Council, and that not for a serious offence.

John Ryall, *Vice-President.*

Return of Punishments awarded by the College Council.

Character of Offence.	Punishment.
For taking another student's cap and threatening to injure it.	Reprimanded by Council and fined 2*s.* 6*d.*

10th January, 1862. Robert J. Kenny, *Registrar.*

Report of Established Church Dean of Residence.

December 10, 1861.

The attendance at my lectures of the students belonging to the Established Church was much larger and much more regular during the past year than at any former period. This, I believe, is owing partly to the plan I have adopted of giving certificates of attendance, and also of awarding a prize to the best answerer at my Annual Examination.

It is true, that out of seventy students, I had on my class-roll only twenty-seven; but when it is remembered that I have to hold my lectures in the Cathedral—fully quarter of a mile from the College—and that several lectures in the College are held at the only hour in which I can secure the attendance of the greatest number of students—that is, 2 o'clock P.M., every Thursday—and that no rewards are given by the College to the students for their diligence in acquiring religous instruction, I think a class of twenty-seven, under such circumstances, is a very large class.

Of the conduct of the young gentlemen whose acquaintance I was able to make, I can speak most favourably.

George Webster, M.A.

Report of the Wesleyan Dean of Residence.

My Dear Sir Robert,—In presenting a report of the students of the Wesleyan denomination for Session 1860–61, I beg to say I have good reason to believe they are moral in their conduct, gentlemanly in their habits, and devoted to their studies; and as the result of this they have been again amongst the most successful candidates for scholarships, prizes, and University honors. To be able to state this gives me much pleasure, as the students not under parental care are much exposed to the follies and vices of this large city. But provision has been wisely made for this by the appointment of Deans of Residence, and when this most important office has received further consideration it cannot fail to be much more beneficial to the students, and in character with the fast increasing importance of the Queen's Colleges.

I remain, my dear Sir Robert,

Yours very faithfully,

Sir Robert Kane. Richard T. Tracy.

REPORT of PRESBYTERIAN DEAN of RESIDENCE.

Cork, November 27, 1861.

SIR,—The Presbyterian students in attendance on the Queen's College during the Session 1860–61, were attentive to their religious duties and characterized by the strictest moral propriety.

I am, yours very truly,

W. MAGILL.

REPORT of the NON-SUBSCRIBING PRESBYTERIAN DEAN of RESIDENCE.

Cork, November, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I have to report that the conduct of the students under my care during the Session 1860–61, has been, without exception, orderly, diligent, and exemplary.

W. WHITELEGGE.

To the President of Queen's College, Cork.

REPORT of the ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAN of RESIDENCES, made to the PRESIDENT of the COLLEGE, at the end of the SESSION 1849–50.

SIR,—Having received my appointment in August, 1849, I commenced my clerical superintendence with the opening of the College in October; and during every term of the collegiate year, have been in religious communication with the Roman Catholic students one day in each week. In fact, I deemed it a duty to devote more time than necessary, in order to encourage and fortify the students against misrepresentations, as unfounded as they were undeserved, on the subject of mixed education—a system of education which I conscientiously believe to be well suited to the peculiar circumstances and wants of this unfortunate and hitherto distracted country. During the last term, which commenced after Easter, an hour was devoted to prayer and a moral lecture, in the oratory of Castlewhite, which was attended on every Friday by almost all the Roman Catholic students, matriculated and non-matriculated—as well by those who lived with parents and guardians, as by those who resided in Boarding-houses—a fact which I attribute to the high tone of moral feeling existing amongst the students, and to the encouragement held out by the President and all the Officers of the College. On Saturdays an opportunity was afforded for preparing for the sacred duties of Sunday, and as "from their fruits you may know them," I feel proud and consoled in being able truthfully to bear testimony to the moral, religious, and orderly conduct of the Roman Catholic students, amounting to nearly sixty. Their conduct, and that of the other students, have been before the jealous and scrutinizing eyes of the citizens of Cork, and I have no hesitation in saying, without blame or reproach.

Praying to God that nothing will interfere with the progress of the good work, and that the same brotherly love which we have, during the past year, witnessed among the students of every creed, may still continue to fill their hearts, to the total exclusion of all unchristian and sectarian prejudice,

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
Roman Catholic Dean of Residences.

P.S.—I feel that I owe it to the Professors generally, to state that I have received from them the kindest attention and the most cordial co-operation, when required for the promotion of religion and morality, and I, therefore, tender them my thanks.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR.

Appendix L.

Reports on Discipline and of the Deans of Residences.

REPORT of the ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAN of RESIDENCES, for the Session of 1850–51, to the date of the Synod of Thurles, when the official functions of that Clergyman were interrupted by the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

DEAR SIR ROBERT KANE,—In reply to your note of yesterday, it affords me great consolation to bear the same high testimony to the conduct of the Roman Catholic students of Queen's College, Cork (for what has passed of the present collegiate year), that I did at the close of the last year's studies. The students who reside with parents and guardians, and who do not necessarily come under my control, are equally entitled to my praise for attention and for orderly conduct as those residing in Boarding Houses; and I am happy to be able to add, that whatever may be the speculative opinions of some wise and good men, I have not yet seen, nor have the students yet experienced, danger to either faith or morals at Queen's College, Cork.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir Robert,

Yours most truly,

WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
Roman Catholic Dean of Residences.

20th February, 1851.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.